THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,517—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Dec.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	----	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	......	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Lahore	7163	......	......	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5591	......	......	3 Jan. '12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	......	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan. '12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	1912 4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5591	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	574	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	839
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin **FREE OF CHARGE.**

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

6 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time,	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 14th Dec.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri. 15th Dec.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 18th Dec.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 14th Dec. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1953 tons, on Wednesday 20th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 28th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3260 tons on or about 16th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th December, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. 1911
Koerber	5123	A. Forcsti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039		1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039		1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039		1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Clinnak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 614*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 419	to 419†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 591*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received, rates of **INTEREST** to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and **DRAFTS** granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and **ADDRESSES** Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including **IMPORT** and **EXPORT** of **CARGO** and **BAGGAGE**, with **STORAGE** of Baggage and other goods, effected by **COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY**, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., **SAILING LISTS** and **HANDBOOK** supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of suitable apparatus. In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs. The Camera is so small that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3 1-2in. by 2 3-4in. by 1in. and weighs only 13 ozs., but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition. This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are world-famous. It is so simple, compact and unobstrusive, yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb. A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic Enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7in. by 5in. to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

V. P. T. Camera, improved model fitted with Syntor Lens	Rs. 130
V. P. T. Camera, do. do. fitted with Dagor Lens	Rs. 172
Automatic Daylight Enlarger	Rs. 32

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, Autofok and Manufok Tenax cameras for 1-4 plate pictures which have all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet are compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

◆

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IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES;

tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box	Re. 1
1 lb. size box	Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS,

From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.

CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—61, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND............£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Puket
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR X'MAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTES & TABLES, of various Designs in large Stock.

Visit at our Stores early at

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
THE ITALIAN STORES,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

B. O. C. KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
	CHUKKER	125° F.
	VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc

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BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

because they CURE. They are absolutely certain. One rupee each.

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for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. K. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3311 of 1911.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December, 1911.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two State technical scholarships from candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to undergo—

(i) A course of instruction in paper making, or
(ii) A course of study of Architecture.

(i) INSTRUCTION IN PAPER MAKING.

2. The first scholarship is of the value of £150 a year and is tenable for two years in England. On good cause being shown the scholarship may be continued for a third year. Besides the stipend mentioned the scholar will receive a second class passage to England, and a similar return passage to India, if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for "bona fide" journeys made in connection with his studies and approved by the head of the institution in which he is studying. University, College, or other fees will also be paid by Government. Candidates must be prepared to proceed to and work at such institution or works as may be directed by the Secretary of State.

3. Candidates must adduce evidence that they possess a sound practical knowledge of organic and inorganic Chemistry, a sound knowledge of heat and general physics a fair acquaintance with the principles of applied mechanics and machines, and a good knowledge of machine drawing and freehand sketching. Any special study which the candidate has made in connection with the subject of paper making will be considered in making the selection. Industrial experience in connection with a factory will be regarded as an additional qualification. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College from which the applicant graduated or of the technical institute attended by him, and from the manager of any works in which he may have been employed.

(ii) STUDY OF ARCHITECTURE.

4. The second scholarship is of the value of £300 in all, and is tenable for three years, two of which are to be spent in India, and the third in travelling in Europe. The selected scholar will be articled to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay for two years, during which period he must be prepared to undertake any course laid down for him at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. During this period he will be paid a stipend at the rate of Rs. 60 per mensem. During the third year the scholar will be required to carry out a tour for the purpose of Architectural study in Europe according to a programme which will be laid down for him by the Government of Bombay and for this he will receive a stipend of £204. The scholar will also receive a second class passage to Europe and a similar return passage to India if he has duly complied with the regulations under which he holds the scholarship. He will also receive travelling allowance for "bona fide" journeys made in connection with his studies and approved by the Consulting Architect to Government, whilst he is in India, or by the Secretary of State in respect of the tour in Europe.

5. Candidate for the second scholarship must have successfully completed the four years' course in the Architectural department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Any further work which the candidate has done in connection with the subject will be considered in making the selection. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, and by any person under whom the applicant has served; and must also be accompanied by designs, drawings and specimens of his work.

6. Except for very special reason, applications for either scholarship from candidates over 25 years of age will not be considered.

7. Each application must be accompanied by evidence showing that the candidate is a "bona fide" native of the Bombay Presidency, that he is a man of good character, intelligent, and industrious, and what is his exact age* on the 1st February, 1912. Each candidate must also submit a certificate of physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow, signed or countersigned by a Presidency or Civil Surgeon; and a statement showing his native place, parentage (father's name and occupation), academic and practical qualifications, and prospects of employment on return.

* Supported by extract from the birth register in a Mamlatdar's kacheri or from the school or college register, signed by the authorities concerned.

8. Selected candidates must satisfy the Director of Public Instruction that they are well able to write, speak, and understand English.

9. The candidate selected for the first scholarship will be required to arrive in England by the middle of September. The scholars will, while in England, be subject to the rules,* so far as they are applicable, laid down by the Secretary of State for India for the guidance of the Government of India technical scholars, and to such further regulations as may, from time to time, be made for their guidance by the Secretary of State.

* Printed below this notification.

10. Applications will be received by the Director of Public Instruction upto the 1st February, 1912, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

11. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the applications should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

12. After the selection of the scholars has been made their names will be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and they will then receive such further instructions as may appear to Government to be necessary.

13. The scholars must depend upon their own exertions to make their living on return to India. Government do not undertake to provide them with employment.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. The Secretary of State considers it desirable that all Government scholars should avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian students is in a position to give them and these rules are framed with that end in view. Government scholars, equally with private students, may consult the Educational Adviser upon any question and will receive from him all possible assistance, and the Secretary of State hopes that they will communicate with the Educational Adviser not only on the occasions when they are directed so to do in these rules, but also in any circumstances of difficulty and whenever they desire advice or information. Scholars will be regarded as being under the supervision and charge of the Educational Adviser, to whom they should, in all cases, address any communication they may have to make and to whom also all reports or other communications having reference to scholars should be sent. The Educational Adviser will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State on behalf of any scholar any question requiring his decision and will communicate to the scholar the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

2. Every scholar should on reaching England at once call on the Educational Adviser* and report his arrival in writing. He should leave his address with the Educational Adviser and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

3. Every scholar should, without unnecessary delay, inform the Educational Adviser to which University, College or other Institution he is about to proceed, and should at once take steps to enter himself at the Institution finally selected with his approval.

4. Every scholar must, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Educational Adviser for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow to carry out the objects of the scholarship granted to him; and he should, during his first College term, submit a further statement showing as accurately as possible the details of the total cost of such course of study. This latter statement should in every case be prepared in consultation with the Principal of the College or Institution at which the student is entered.

The course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

5. Every scholar must give a written undertaking that he will devote himself exclusively, during the tenure of his scholarship, to the study of the subject for which his scholarship was granted, and that he will return to India on its termination and there continue to devote himself to the industry which he has studied. Any scholar who neglects his studies, or tries to work for any other profession concurrently, will render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

6. Every scholar will be required to keep a concise daily diary, to be certified by the authority under whom he is working, and to be submitted at the end of each term through that authority to the Educational Adviser and to the Secretary of State for transmission to India. He must also, submit in the same way, from time to time, full notes of the work on which he is employed.

7. Scholars will be expected to continue their studies during the summer vacations of the Institutions where they are working, with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study should, when possible, take the form of practical work.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 3311 of 1911.—Contd.

8. Applications giving a detailed programme of the vacation work, the scholar proposes to do, accompanied with a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees and travelling, must be sent in through the Principal of the Institution or the Professor under whom the scholar is working before the end of the month of April. Scholars are not entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the Continent may, if the Secretary of State for India in Council considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the Secretary of State may decide.

9. Every scholar must, at the end of each term of residence at a University or College, submit to the Educational Adviser, a certificate from the proper University or College authority showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

10. Every scholar must, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State, either directly or through the Educational Adviser.

11. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £150 a year for two years, or three years if so determined, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England. The first payment will be £37 10s. Three months after the date of reporting arrival, the amount to the ensuing official, quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University, College or Institution during the same period or any part of it, but not in respect of University or College fees, the cost of which will be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State. Fees for private tuition are not defrayed by the Secretary of State unless previously sanctioned by him.

The necessary travelling expenses of scholars, by second class, or by third class, if no second class be available, will also be separately defrayed by the Secretary of State; these should be claimed on forms obtainable from the Education Adviser.

Deposits and other charges which are part of the regular fees exacted by the authorities of the educational establishment in which a scholar is working will be paid by the Secretary of State; but charges for books, instruments, hotel bills, and medical attendance must be paid by the scholar himself (any refund of a deposit must be repaid to the Secretary of State.)

12. No claim can be admitted for the payment or refund of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India to such expenditure. (This does not apply to necessary travelling expences referred to above.)

13. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete the required term of residence in England, according to the terms and conditions approve by the Secretary of State under rule 4, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the Instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost, of his free passage to England.

---

* 1, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W., London

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE NEW THROUGH ROUTE TO LAHORE AND PESHAWAR.

FROM JANUARY 1st, 1912, the Company's Northern Express will RUN through from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via RUTLAM, MUTTRA, DELHI, BHATINDA, FEROZEPUR CANTONMENT, LAHORE and RAWALPINDI to the following Timings:—

Bombay Dep. 21-30 Peshawar Arr. 22 25

			Hours on journey.	
BOMBAY	to	DELHI	27'	30"
"	"	Bhatinda	3?'	21"
"	"	Ferozepur Cantt.	34'	58"
"	"	Lahore	3?'	50"
"	"	Rawalpindi	41'	?1"
"	"	Peshawar Cantt.	48'	55"

A through carriage to Saharanpur will be attached to this train.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 528 of 1911.

RE ASABHAI AMRATLAL, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Shroff, who lately traded in the name of BHUDERBHAI SUROHAND, in Bombay, at Cathedral Street without the Fort and at Ahmedabad, Wadhwan and Manial; an adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Asabhai Amratlal, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, Dated 13th December, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 271 of 1908.

MANIBAI daughter of GOVIND NANA and widow of GOVIND RAMJI of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing in the house No. 120, situate at Lohar Chawl in Upper Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay..................................Plaintiff.

vs.

MANKOOBAI alias BARKIBAI daughter of NATHOO RAM PANDU of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing in the house No. 167A situate at Purbhadevi in Lower Mahim..............................Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 10th day of October 1911, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 4,008 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Land Revenue under old No. 563, New No. 4455, Old Survey No. 425 and New Survey No. $\frac{2}{1623}$ and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2707 (2) 27 7 (3) 2707 (4) and Street Nos. 167A 167B 167C and bounded on the East by the property of Krishnarao Nanabhai, on the West by the property of Shamrao Purshotum, on the South by the property of Ananta Vithal Kawle and Mahadev Keshav Kawle and on the North by the property of Kashinath Devji Dhura.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 2nd day of January 1912 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1911.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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Chemists, Bombay No. 2.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BARODA STATE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of "METAL-FILAMT LAMPS."

For specification and particulars apply to

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer,
Baroda State.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898

NOTIFICATION of Alteration of part of Nowroji Hill Improvement Scheme, otherwise known as Scheme XXIX.

WHEREAS a NOTIFICATION of an Improvement Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, (being Scheme XXIX), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 1st March, 1906, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by INTER ALIA, a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefore, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the said scheme by including therein the land hereinafter mentioned and the said Trustees have altered such scheme for the purpose of making such improvement.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Sections 27 (1) and 29 (2) (e) of the said Act that the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area added to the Scheme as aforesaid are as follows:—

(a) On or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3637 (1-4-6 and 8) and belonging to Messrs Haji Gani Suleman, Haji Essa Haji Moti, Tarmahomed Ahmed Bawa, and Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, respectively;

(b) On or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway Lines;

(c) On or towards the South partly by the portion of Chinch Bunder Road and partly by the portion of the property lately belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. A. Sett but now vested in the Board; and

(d) On or towards the West by the property lately belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. A. Sett, but now vested in the Board.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the area added to the Scheme, a map (Plan No. 4740 C dated 2nd August 1911) of the said area and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Bombay 30th November, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON MIXING.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bomanji Petit Mills at Mahaluxmi, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton mixing damaged by fire and water:—

A large quantity of cotton mixing.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th December, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rahim Mansions, ground floor near the Wesleyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the concerned very valuable French and mahogany polished new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, washhand tables, hat stands, chest of drawers, cottage piano, English palm stands, writing tables with drawers, chairs, sliding dining table, safe, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 14th December, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

THURSDAY, 14th December, 1911
at 9-30 P. M.

TOWN HALL.

H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR'S ORCHESTRAL BAND

Under the Conductorship of Lieut. B. S. GREEN,
Bandmaster
OF THE
ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY,

Will, by kind permission of the Captain and Officers of H.M.S. "Medina," perform the following GRAND PROGRAMME of

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.

PROGRAMME.

1.	Overture ...	"A Midsummer's Night's Dream (Op 61) ...	Mendelssohn.
2.	Excerpt from Suite	"Casse-Noisette" ... (The Nutcracker)	Tschaikowsky
3.	Prelude to Act 1. ...	"Lohengrin."	Wagner.
4.	Selection ...	"Tales of" Hoffmann.	"Offenbach"
		INTERVAL.	
5.	Hungarian	Rhapsody No. 1 in F.	Liszt.
6.	Symphonic ...	Poem (Op 40) Danse Macabre.	Saint-Saens
7.	Selection of	"Sullivan's Songs.	arr by Henley
8.	Waltz	"Lustige Bruder"	"Vollstedt.

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TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 16th Dec., 1911, AT 9-30 P.M.
LAST NIGHT.
OF
H. I. M. the KING-EMPEROR'S
ORCHESTRAL BAND
Under the Conductorship of Lieut.
B. S. GREEN, Bandmaster
of the
ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY
By kind permission of the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. "Medina."

PROGRAMME

1.	Overture ...	"Mignon"	Ambroise Thomas.
2.	Welsh	Rhapsody	German.
3.	Selection ...	"Lohengrin" ...	Wagner.
4. (a)	Seranata ..		Moszkowsky.
(b)	Scherzo ...	"Die Manschen vor der Falle"...	Kobles.
		INTERVAL.	
5.	Two Dances	from "Samson and Delilah"	Saint Saens.
6.	Selection ...	"Chocolate Soldier"	Strauss.
7.	Violin Solo...	"Ave Maria" with prelude	Bach-Gounod.
8.	Valse	"Jaline"	Tarelli-Milok.

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LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
From MONDAY, 18th Dec.

FRIDAY 15th DECEMBER.
MR. HENRY HOUSTON, THE CELEBRATED
CONJUROR, at 9-30 P. M.
DANCING at 10-30 P. M.

SKATING RINK.

FRIDAY, 15th DECEMBER 1911 at 9-30 P. M.
Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., present
The Famous Society Conjuror
MR. HENRY HOUSTON
FROM
MASKELYNE & DEVANT'S ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LONDON.
The most accomplished Magician who has ever visited India.
DANCING AT 10-30 P. M.

On this occasion there will be no skating; the floor will be prepared specially for dancing.

Tickets of admission Rs. 2 to include a gentleman and a lady. Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co, and at the Rink.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE "ROYAL" PROGRAMME.

THE DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.
THE ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.
THE ROYAL PROCESSION.
THE CHILDREN'S FETE.
THE RIDE THROUGH BOMBAY ON A CAR
&c. &c. &c. &c.

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Foremost
FOUR SHOWS AND MATINEE NIGHTLY.

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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to

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A SMALL BUNGALOW, in the Compound of "ADENWALLA LODGE," Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp & Co. For Rent, &c. Apply to

R. D. DINSHAW,
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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

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N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.

Established 1825.

CLAIMS PAID...................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,721
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,06
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY
IN THE
GAY CITY.
EXHIBITION OF
OLD BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT OF
4 BANDS.

UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS.
SPIDER'S WEB, BIRTH OF FLORA
Mysterious and Marvellous
IN OPEN AIR THEATRE.
The fascinating Musical play
"A NIGHT IN JAPAN."
A flight in the
CAPTIVE BALLOON
Affords an entrancing bird's-eye view of the City and Harbour.
Enjoyed by hundreds already.
STADIUM
At 4-30 P. M.
Interesting Athletic Competition between Schoolboys.
Races and Sports of all kinds.
Finals of the
OBSTACLE RACE
Horse Jumping, Tug-of-War by Troops
At 9-30 p.m.
Another Exciting and realistic
MIMIC WAR
Carried out by the Royal Warwickshire Regt.
An entertainment full of thrills and breathless interest.
MUSICAL QUADRILLES
by 7th Dragoon.
TORCH SWINGING Display.
An Exhibition of feats of horsemanship and graceful movement.
Separate Admission to Stadium.

EXHIBITION
OF
OLD BOMBAY.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, DEC. 12.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-8	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-6		
Bar Silver in London ...	25 1-2	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	25 3-8	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	55 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	1	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-4	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Amount paid into Bank of England about £125,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier, good business doing.
Futures Quiet steady.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Quiet with limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 2,000 "
Imports ... 64,000 "
Mid-Americans ...4·92 - 06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May.
4·76 —02	4·77 —03	4·79 —.2	4·80 —03	4·82 —03
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·84 —03	4·87 —02	4·88 —02	4·89 —01	

New York noon 8-55 ; 8-75.
New Orleans 10 a.m. 8-70 ; 8-85.

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 97,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ... 75,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 6,000
Exports to Continent ... 10,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·20 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·61+07
Futures—Month of May 8·81+08
Declined on unfavourable cables and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 9 1-16—1-16
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 8 74+09
Do. do May ... 8·92+10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

NEILL BROS. REPORT,
Our Circular is to the following effect :—
Crop ... ... 15 1-2—16
Takings ... ... 13 1-2—13 3-4
Shirtings—Quieter but steady.
Dhooties—Business moderate.
40s Bonner Mill Twist 9 3-4
George Mayall's Yarn 8 7-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ... ..
Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ...35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Dec Jan.—London—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... .
Do. Months—No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...35 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...36 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 46+1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 59 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-13-9 unchgd
Dec-Jan.—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 6 1-2 + 1d
Dec.-Jan.—Value—Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ...... £ 71 1-2 +1-4
Yellow Metal ...... d 6 5-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... .. £60 1-2 +11-16

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 12 6—Value

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...19 1 1-2—1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Dull; demand very slow ; prices lower.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Quiet neglected
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...16 0 1-2—1-2
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady, only limited business.
S A E & Similar Crystals C & F India 21—3d
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Dull, offered at lower prices.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 6—Value
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar Market—Market remains extremely quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [13th DEC. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
16 boxes Sovs...	12,00,000	Freemantle	Eastern Bank
7 do do	5,25,000	do	Chartered Bank
42 bars Silver...	75,000	Hongkong	International Bank
85 do do	1,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank
309 do do	6,00,000	Shanghai	do
16 boxes do	90,000	do	do
85 bars do	1,50,000	San Francisco	International Bank

a Bombay 12th December

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th & 10th Dec., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	43	58,135
B B and C I Railway ...	24	27,308

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Little business has been done, to-day being Council Bills day and the Banks closing early. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...137 1-4
Shanghai " ...182 1-2
Japan " ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the Settlement and has declined during the day closing as under.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 5 0
Settlement ... ... " 96 3 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday's closing rates in London for Bar Silver were 25 1-2 for ready and 25 3 8 for delivery in two months. New York was 55 1-4. The local market has been quiet but steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 0 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ... " 64 1 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 64 1 0
" 2nd " ... " 64 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Bureau estimate of the crop has had little effect on the Home markets so far, the drop of yesterday having been almost recovered to-day. The local market reopened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 247. A small business has been done during the day, the market at Colaba fluctuating slightly good Broach at one time being Rs. 248 1-2. Closing prices are as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills for ready cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	247 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	246	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	244	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	242	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	"	240	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	239	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	230	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	224	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	242	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	"	237	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	220-1	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 21,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
4·78 +02	4·80 +03	4·84 +02	4·82 +02	
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·84 +02	4·87 +03	4·89 +02	4·91 +03	4·91 +02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm with a good enquiry.
Ready ... Rs 11 12 0 B.T.
April-May ... " 10 8 9 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—
Brown Cawnpore ready... Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 8 12 0 "
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... " 8 1 6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... " 11 9 0
Ready White Gulburga ... Rs. 55 8 0
Red Jubbalpore ... " 52 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 47 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 11 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 6 0 R.T.
Forward ... " 35 4 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready. ... Rs 25 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 0 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 3 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	67
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	8
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	49 1-2

MILLS.

Globe Mill	90
Kohinoor	757 1-2

ESPRESS.

Indian Cotton	145
New Mofussil	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Colaba Land and Mill	1,220
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	515

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday :—

Cotton	8,631	bales
Wheat	13,663	cwts.
Linseed	509	"
Rapeseed	491	"
Gingellyseed	3,401	"
Poppyseed	8	"
Groundnuts...	9,908	"
Castorseed	783	"
Rice	11,866	"
Myrabollams	1,817	"
Cottonseed	35,394	"
Mowraseed	155	"
Gram	6,814	"
Joowar	1,485	"
Maize	7,904	"

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brodstone s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

City of Athens s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,048 cwts oil cake, M Jafferbhoy.

Olympia s—20 bales wool, M Santokchand ; 22 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 32 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 19 bales wool, E Shewji ; 10 ton oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co ; 88 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 12,000 cwts mairz, K Devchand and Co ; 3,553 cwts mairz, 10,700 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 59 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 20,228 bales wool, B Tillockchand ; 28 bales wool, D Thakoordas ; 17 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 56 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 17 bales wool, S Bhijraj ; 94 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 13 bales wool, H Mitha and Co ; 9 bales wool, M Mukurchand 49 bales wool, M Balia ; 25 bales wool, M Jetha ; 5 bales wool, S Suttanmall ; 6,000 cwts mairz, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—36 bales twist, Geraves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,400 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 102 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 501 cwts dongrumbollams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 24 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 42 bales skins, A E H Mahomed ; 6 bales hemp, R M Kooka ; 27 casks skins, Enrico N Stein ; 45 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 20 cases haberdashery, N Govindji ; 5 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 6 cases brassuare, L B Bhootwalla ; 2 cwts ivory, O Esmail ; 255 cwts dryginger, S Bhimji and Co ; 8 packages carpets &c., Pahoomal Bros ; 2 bales skins, A and E Hajee Mahomed ; 15 cwts almondseed, P Jethabhoy ; 27 bales cotton, J Cassum ; 4 bales skins, H M Suleman ; 95 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 3 bales carpets, J H Desai and Co ; 50 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—11 bales carpets, King King and Co 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hurst s—500 tons manganese ore, The Central I M Co ; 500 tons manganese ore, K Nixon & Co; 1,750 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—400 casks skins, Enrico N Stein ; 120 casks goat skin, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 284 bales cotton 1,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 26 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer ; 2 bales carpets, E G Filep ; 62 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uckermark s—5 pots rosa oil, M A Patharia ; 5 pots rosa oil, Baner and Kronse ; 1 ball cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 18 ball hides, Nizamudin and Co ; 51 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co ; 680 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 317 bales cotton, C Boggsano and Co ; 47 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—250 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 46 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—19 cases opium, P and OCo; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Co.

FOR YOKSAICHI.

Tosa Maru s—650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

The epidemic amongst the sailors of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, which has puzzled the doctors recently, has now been diagnosed as choleraic dysentery. Over sixty cases have been isolated, and the naval and medical authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the epidemic.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—December 4, at 16 Mansfield Road, Agra, to Mr and Mrs Stanley E Anthony, a daughter.

FITZGERALD—December 5, at Westward Ho, Cotacamund, the wife of Captain A E FitzGerald, East Surrey Regt, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions.—"The King's Programme." Four shows nightly, 5-30 to 6-45, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Wealth is good when employed with sense."—Spanish Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 6 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Tosa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow, Friday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presiding, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	......Mandla Road..................	Adams
Overture	...Light Cavalry	Suppe
a Gavotte	...Hearts and Flowers	Tobani
b Jatrol	...The Turkish	Michaelis
Selection	...Miss Hook of Holland......	Rubens
Valse ...	...Midsummer	Marigold
Grand Fantasia	......Songs and Dances of Northern Europe............	Kuhrich
Polka (Bell Solo)	......Beppo........................	W. Byrne

SUICIDE.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Syed Rashadali Syed Alimeer, a sepoy in the Bombay Police, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased's wife had been missing for some time, and he told a friend that he would commit suicide if he could not find her. Subsequently, the deceased was missed. The door of his room was found fastened from inside. A way was found in through a window, when the deceased was noticed lying unconscious on the floor and breathing heavily. The police were informed and the deceased was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. The deceased died on Tuesday night. A cup containing some opium was found in deceased's room. It was ascertained that the deceased had purchased the opium from a licensed vendor for seven annas on Sunday last saying he wanted it for medicinal purposes. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

R. M. A. CONCERT.

Attention is again drawn to the programme which Lieut. B. S. Green, Conductor of H. I. M. the King Emperor's Orchestral Band of the Royal Marine Artillery will offer to-night at the Town Hall at 9-30. The programme embraces the Overture to Shakespeare's immortal comedy "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The instrumentation of this piece embodies effects strikingly original. Item No. 2 on the programme is an Excerpt from the Suite "Casse Noisette" (The Nutcracker) by Tschaikowsky which enjoys a wonderful popularity and is included in the repertoire of almost every Orchestra of note. Of the beauty of the 3rd item Prelude to Act I of Wagner's "Lohengrin" there is very little to speak—the hearer would be dull indeed who could resist its appeal. Item 4 is one of Offenbach's, the lightness of which will be a happy relief to the number preceding it. Who is there who is not stirred or enraptured every time Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody is heard. Saint-Saens Symphonic Poem "Danse Macabre" is a very clever example in the grotesque in music. Our English composers' songs (Arthur Sullivan's) are always refreshing to hear, particularly the immortal "The Lost Chord." The programme for to-night concludes with a rollicking whistling refrain in the Waltz "Lustige Bruder." We should also draw attention to the programme appearing in our advertisement columns for Saturday evening's performance. Plan and tickets at Messrs Marcks and Co., Ltd.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tene riffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	... ..	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th December, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	12	7	28 p.m.	17	29
Teheran ...	13	1	30 p.m.	1	16
Suez.........	13	1	30 p.m.	1	22

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

POLICE TORTURE CASE.

Conviction Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Bachelor disposed of the appeal of the case of Balwant Kondo Patole, a Sub-Inspector of Police, who was convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort information, of intentionally fabricating false evidence, and of framing an incorrect reward and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Poona.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Mr. B. V. Vidvans, appeared for the accused ; the Government Pleader was for the Crown. The prosecution case was that a considerable sum of money was stolen from a Marwari in the village of Bhagdi in March last, and that one, Genu Ramoshi, was suspected in connection with the theft. The accused sub-Inspector went with other policemen subordinate to him to enquire into the case. Genu was detained at the village Chaudi for some days, and slept there at night with the accused and his subordinates. On the night of the 2nd April, he was taken by the accused and a few policeman out of the Chaudi, and went with them towards a "nala" in an easterly direction. After an hour, he returned to the Chaudi with the same men. Next morning he was observed to be ill, and suffering from lock jaw and vomiting, although he had been in his usual health when he left the Chaudi. He then went home staggering and told his wife, mother and sister that the police had tortured him pointing to his chest and on the same day he died in the afternoon. His cousin immediately went to the first class magistrate and complained to him of the maltreatment. The Magistrate at once proceeded to Bhagdi the same night, and held an inquest on the corpse which showed that there were extensive swellings on the chest and other parts of the body.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated, as the act was a very cruel and cowardly one and as he was desirous to deter other police officers from abusing their authority in a similar fashion.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

On the Appelate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeals of Nathuji Dhiraji, who was sentented to seven years' transportation for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by the Additional Session Judge of Ahmedabad, of Kondi Daji, who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for administering a poisonous drug, by the Sessions Judge of Poona, and of Parshya Bhimya, who was sentenced to five years' for receiving and retaining stolen property, by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

In the first case the accused cut off his wife's nose with a pen-knife, and inflicted on her 40 other wounds, because she would not accompany him to his house without informing her parents.

In the second case, the accused administered a poisonous drug with intent to commit the theft of an ear-ring.

In the last case, the accused received and retained the booty of a dacoity committed at Tarapur in August last.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

POLICE COURTS.

SELLING INDECENT ARTICLES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahomed Ismail, keeper of a fancy-goods shop in Sarang Street, and Shaikh Ahmed Abdul Kader, a servant in another shop, with selling and possessing indecent articles. It appeared that, in consequence of certain information received, the police sent a witness with a ten-rupee note to the shop of the first accused, who sold him an indecent article. The police then raided the place and recovered several. The first accused made a statement and the police searched the other shop, where instruments and materials for making such articles were found. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of among others, the following matters :—

RE GORDHANDASS WAGHJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' interim order.

RE MEGHJI KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for sanction to the scheme of compromise. Counsel said that the total liabilities were 30 lakhs and the insolvents were paying six annas in a rupee.

His Lordship sanctioned the scheme.

RE RATTONSEY KURPAL AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Patel, His Lordship granted a three months' interim order.

RE HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Thacker, for the insolvent applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE BADHABHAI NOORBHAI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMEDALLY KAYUMALLY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

RE BHAU VISRAM.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended by one month.

RE ARDESHIR J. TAVARIA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges :—Rahimtoolla Ramji; S. L. Gomes; Narotam Govind; Halia Gopal; A. M. Donecho; Dhondu Hari; M. Rodrigues; F. T. Youngster; Runchoddass Narsey; Yusufalli Jinabhai; Ramchandra Bhairu; Madhavrao Nanabhai; Ardeshir Merwanji Dadyburjor; Hormusji Bezonji; Gangadhar Jagganath; Mohanlal Haribhai and Jiwan Govan.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 16th inst. all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant.

1st Challenge Cup Race, Start 3 p. m. Cce : Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Boat 1-4 mile west of Gall Island to port—Cce : Vessel—N. Karanja Buoy port—Cce : Vessel. 17·3 miles.

"A" Start 3-30 p. m. Cce : Vessel—N. Karanja Buoy Starboard—S. Karanja Buoy Starboard—Cce : Vessel—Mark Buoy to port—Cce : Vessel. 12·57 miles.

"B" Start 3-20 p. m. Cce : Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N. Karanja Buoy Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cce : Vessel. Then the short course, 8·83 miles.

"C" Start 3-30 p. m. Cce : Vessel—S. Karanja Buoy port—Mark Buoy port—Cce : Vessel. 7·43 miles.

Ship's Boats, Start 2-50 p. m. Course No. 3. 6·26 miles.

LITTLE SPELLS of Fever, Little Chills so bland, Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then keeps a man healthy, in a fever den. Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Dec. 15.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Persia" with the English Mail of the is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Green, Mr R M
Lavick, Miss A E
Mennens, Mr E E & Mrs
Teobald, Revd A A
Wadia, Mrs, Aiyah
Halliwell, Mr E F, Mrs and inft.
Pullen, Miss
Yates, Mr C A L, Mrs
Hannaford, Mr, Mrs, Miss and maid.
Lumsden, Mrs and maid
Henderson, Mr C G H
McGonnell, Mr J
Skeates, Miss K
Robins, Mrs F J
Kenay, Mrs
Elrige, Mr A M
Gracey, Mrs J
Langland, Mrs R M and infant
Strowger Mrs & inft.
Stacey, Miss
Butler, Mr A G
Rowan-Hamilton, Mr A
Crabbe, Mrs E M
Pryke's Mrs, nurse, (Miss Jones)
Rylance, Miss
Davis, Mrs E G
Dannis, Mrs
Crawford, Mrs, and Miss
Ward, Miss A
Eviel, Miss D
Goode, Miss E
Baker, Mrs and inft
Bruce, Mr W
Griffin, Miss Dr
Yule, Miss H P
Justice, Miss B
Ward, Mr and Miss
DeGale, Miss I
O'Connor, Mr W B
MacGeary Revd J & Mrs
Juddah, Mr
Hill, Mr C C
Webb, Mr P H
Hewitt, Mr J
Milne, Mr W C
Wesche, Mrs L N
Woodcock, Mrs, child and nurse.
Canham, Mr G E
O'Grady, Mrs W J, Miss and ayah
Maddison, Mrs
Thornycroft, Mr T
Lawrence, Miss
Bromley, Miss
Iakson, Mrs and inft
Constantine, Mr A H
Beckett, Mr J

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Birkmyre, Mr A & Mrs
Greigson, Capt L Mr F R
Marshall, Mr D
Ezra, Mr A
Peile, Major H D, Mrs and inft nurse
Edwards Mr H N & Mrs
Sugdury, Mr J
Jones, Revd J P & Mrs
Erwin, Mr F C and Mrs
Incheape Lord and Lady
Mackay, Hon M and E
Bushby, Mr W and Mrs
Lady Incheape's maid (Miss King)
Oakshott, Mr P G.
Marr, Mr A
Jones, Mr P, Mrs, and inft.
Lyall, Capt R A
Wadia Mrs N N, child and inft, nurse and inft.
Law, Mr J and Mrs.
Henderson, Mr J
Shortt, Miss
Campbell, Miss
Wootten, Mr F
Sugdury, Mrs G
Martin, Mr J R
Reid, Mr R N, Mrs and inft.
Loch, Mr F G and Mrs
Smart, Mr J H
Hinderson, Mr J H and Mrs
Arons, Mr. B
James, Mr E T
Dauby, Mr G P
Gardner, Mr
Allen, Mr
Richardson, Mr C W and Mrs.
Collins, Mr H J Mrs and child
Gracey, Col
Izat, Mr A
Fellows, Major
Laski, Mr N and Mrs
R T Hon, Earl of Ronaldshay Countess
Morgan, Miss G Mr and H R
Allen, Mr G B
Rivaz, Miss
Fenton, Lt-Col
Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Calcutta
Copleston, Mrs
Reide, Mrs, maid
Dane, K C S I Sir R
Trench, Miss C
Shaw, Mr H
Gracey, Miss and Mrs
Upcott, Sir F and Lady
Lumsden, Mrs Miss and Maid
Jones, Mrs, nurse
Rice, Rev E P Mrs and infant
Kennedy, Mr J Mrs and maid
de Loundy, Mrs P J
Dalrymple, Mr W H
Oakes, Mrs A W D
Tailyour, Miss R
Gordon, Major G A S and Miss
Hall, Miss H
Miller, Mr R
Mellon, Mr
Wallace, Mr W
Patuck, Mr R S
Sinclair, Mr J J and Mrs
Latham, Mr H
Hartley, Mr W
Burton, Mr L H
Henson, Mr A E and Mrs
Lord Incheape's Valet (Mr Searle)
Appoo, Dr J A
Burdekin, Mrs
Lenyacher, Mr W L
Reynolds, Mr J
Black, Miss
Phelps, Mrs
Smart Miss F
Mulls, Mr B D and Miss
Brerton, Mr A
Henderson, Mrs J H, ayah
Recker, Mr F
Klein, Mr A
Veiler, Mr P
Michel, Mr G
Mc Donald, Mr F C
Bissett, K C I E Sir W
St John, Mr E C
Macdonald, Mr J Miss P A C
Mason, Mr S
Bilsborough, Mr
Tikari, the Maharaja of
Hathway, Mr
Tikari the Maharani of
Hathway, Mrs
Doll, Mr
(Miss Louise,) maid
Monteith, Capt M C V and Mrs
Grant, Mr A
Rice, Mr H D
Metzgar, Mr H C
Sahlin, Mr
Rowan Hamilton, Mrs
Eadie, Mr P and Mrs
Gillespie, Mrs R E
Narayan, Mr Y
Hiscocks, Mr H
Jackson, Mr A F S
Gaveri, Mr D K
Camell, Mr J
Dadabhai, Mr P D
Jackson, Mr E R H
Morgan, Miss M
Chaplin, Mr G
Browning, Capt E R L
Friedlieb, Mr R
Rae, Mr E
Javeri, Mr K, Nat Servt.
de Valcourt, Mr E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Drury, Lt-Col F J
Breul, Mr A
Stewart, Mr J A
Inveratity, Mr J D
Nicoll, Mr C D and Mrs

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Samoilys, Mr S B
Berk, Mr T L

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Balt, Miss
Rahmoodin, Mr and Mrs
Rice, Capt P A Mrs and 2 children
Benet, Mrs
Sinclair, Mr R
Gratam, Mr G
Harris, Mr C
Taylor, Mr C M
Scott, Brig Genl A E and Mrs
Stokes, Brig Genl A and Mrs
Fry, Mr B L
Holmes, Miss M

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Black, Lt W M M
Phillips, Mr N Mc G and Mrs
Anderson, Capt R H
Stephens, Mr L B
Younan, Lt-Col A C and Mrs
Peppercorn, Miss
Stewart, Rev C
White, Mr C W and Mrs
Smith, Brig Genl G B and Govt
Shottowe, Dr A F

WATER-POLO AND TEAM-RACE.

On the 12th inst., the European members of the Back Bay Swimming Bath, played swimming matches with Parsi members of the staff at the Victoria Bath, which was decorated for the occasion. In the team-race, the Europeans defeated the Parsis, and in the water-polo the Parsis compiled 12 goals, while the Europeans did not score. Prince Vijayasingji Samatsingji of Palitana has presented a beautiful silver shield for a water-polo tournament to take place annually and on the above result, the Parsi members of Bath Staff have won the shield during the current year.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th November on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	......	800
Or, per mile of Railway	23	23	......	46
For previous 20 weeks of half year	10,982	5,152	38	16,172
Total for 21 week	11,382	5,552	38	16,972
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	714	364	......	1,078
Per mile of Ry..	41	21	......	62
Total to corresponding date..	11,963	9,141	88	21,192

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 278
Do. to date ....Rs. 4,320

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostration on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury of other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

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Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, P. O. Box 219, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
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KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda 1898 tons Captain H. McClelland sailed on Wednesday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers and also the 7th Rajputs strength 7 British officers 8 native officers and 480 men rank and file and a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bezwada 3270 tons, Captain E Pratt, sailed on Wednesday for Moulmein with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Virawa 2476 tons, Captain E. Tipper, sailed on Wednesday for Chittagong, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S.N. Co's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hilias 860 tons Captain A Kundsen arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Medina......Capt A E M...Chatfield Royal Navy
H M S Defence......Capt H H Bruce ......Royal Navy
H M S Cochrane...Capt W E Goodenough...Royal Navy
H M S Argyll...Capt M Culme-Seymour...Royal Navy
H M S Natal.......Capt Clement Greatorex...R Navy
H M S Perseus.......Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Fox...........Comdr Tancrid, R N........Cruiser
H M S Sphinx......Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lack ....Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr D F Vines......R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 13.

Arcadia ....3513 Barcham...London...P & O Co
Angus ....2320 Dekers.........T Morrison & Co
Belle of France ...2469 Cadgell ....A Yule & Co
Bezwada...............3270 Pratt ....M M & Co
Baroda.................1899 McClelland ....M M & Co
Brodstone ....3069 Martin...W & A Graham & Co
City of Athens......3571 Know..................K N & Co
Cuyahoga.............2979 Allerathsen...... ......
Oceana................3507 Jones......................P & O Co
Glenlog ....2696 Muirhead........W & A G & Co
Harfleur...............2846 Sodler.........Captain .....
Helias .... 960 Kundsen.............F F C & Co
Madura.................1273 Logan....................M M & Co
Gutenfels.........3501 Franziers...W & A Graham & Co
Kasara....................504 King ....M M & Co
Lawada.................2124 Lane ..Calcutta......M M & Co
Linga .... 750 Rothwell ....M M & Co
Moleja ....6781 Wiston..................P & O Co
Newbridge ....2397 Wellett.........W & A G & Co
Nurani...........2870 Crebbir......Calcutta...T M & Co
Peebles...................2731 Wallace ..T Morrison and Co.
Sharlay.................. 2192 Stone.........T Morrison & Co
Virawa ....2176 Tipper.........M M and Co
Umzombi..............2138 Rivers ....W & A G & Co
Fultala ....2701 Chiolez . Moulmein...14-12 .. M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
C&R Firoozi........2029 Primrose ...Karachi...19-12 .. B & P S N & Co
D & E City of Agra...3006 Buck......Karachi...14-12... K Nixon & Co
F Brodstone.........3069 Martin............W & A G & Co
N Brookby ....2371 Thompson...12-12...R A Willis
O Hurst ....2997 Moody............Liverpool ..N F... W & A G & Co
P Asiertarm......3151 Gossmann ...Karachi...18-12 .. W & A Graham & Co
Tosa Maru.........3610 Saton ... .N Y Kaish.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Antrim.........2773 Aiskin ...out ...16-12..... J. Finlay & Co
2 Olympia......3269 Brown ......L'pool......20-12..... W & G & Co
4 Habsburg..........2415 Cosulich ...Trieste...16-12... A L S N & Co
5 Deo Balduino......2681 Maganzini... ......
7 Montabello..........2770 Croft......J. Finlay and Co.
10&11 Delta.......4780 Martin ...Shanghai...20-12...... P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia ....4198 Pulmer..............P & O Co
14 Kola.............. 510 Elton......Busreh......14-12...... M M & Co
15 Koenig...........3176 Von Holdt...A Strandes & Co
16 Fairley...2766 Samson ..Liverpool ..W & A G & Co
Uckermark...........2662 Bohde .....Karachi......16-12... W & A G & Co
Capri....... ....2680 Figare..............................R Line
Elmmoor ....2390 Evans ...L'pool...19-12...Ralli Bros

H W P D

Sabarmati ....524 Ahmed.......Repairing ...Bo S N Co
Indravati......... 513 Esmail ....N F.........N F... .. Bo S N Co Ld

B I Dock.

Pundua............2126 McDiarmed..................M M & Co

P & O Dock.

Gallia......555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co

M W D D

Sarasvati.........443 Ebram ....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	From
13	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 11
	Helias	Kundsen......	Bangkok, Nov 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Baroda.................	McClelland ...	Persian Gulf
	Bezwada	Pratt	Moulmein
	Virawa	Tipper.........	Chittagong

The steamer Kola, Captain Elton, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Umzumbi, for Liverpool.
" Madura, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, left Hongkong for Singapore and Bombay on the 13th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th December.

307. Parades—Saturday, 16th December, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice from Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m., and proceed direct to Middle Ground by Bunder boats.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

308. Musketry—Sunday, 17th December, 1911

No. 1 Company Class Firing at the British Infantry Range at Colaba Firing to commence at 8 a. m.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

The Officer Commanding No. 1 Company will detail a party of N C O's and men for this purpose.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 14th December.

1132. Friday, the 15th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

1133. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows :—(For all Class-firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Friday, the 15th inst. "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 16th inst. "C" Coy. (Practice).
Sunday, the 17th inst. "F" Coy.
Monday, the 18th instant "G" Coy.
Tuesday, the 19th inst. "D" Coy.
Wednesday the 20th inst "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1134.—A Proficiency Class will be started early, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1135. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches 25 to 28 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Saturday, the 30th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. I V R A matches 5 and 6 will be open on this day.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg. ...	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

The Bombay Gazette
Christmas Number,
1911.

READY ON DEC. 15.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will be issued on Friday this week and will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 8 Green Street Fort.

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LIPP
GRAND,
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THE
PRICE
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CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.
THE
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possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

[SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.]
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 14th Dec., 1911.

THE KING AND BENGAL.

"Fear God, honour the King" and accept, in a spirit of true humility, whatsoever gifts come from either. That is how we must look upon the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi and the reconstruction of Bengal. "The word of the Emperor, passed, is irrevocable" says Lord Lansdowne. "This is the King's will. It is final. It is the duty of all his loyal subjects unhesitatingly to accept it, observes a contemporary. But that is not the last word. This, in the view of his Majesty's Ministers and of both Houses of Parliament, is not the time to discuss the matter with the utmost freedom, as one or two ex-viceroys propose to do hereafter. They prefer to say nothing whilst his Majesty is still, as Lord Curzon remarked, in pursuance of a tour "which we all desire should be attended by circumstances of congratulation and success." The changes will, no doubt, constitute a landmark in the history of India and they are not inaptly described as great, sudden and violent. They do involve the uprooting of many traditions, which, though, perhaps they do not carry us into a very remote past, are nevertheless deeply seated in sentiment with a vast part of the Indian Community. What we should like to feel is that they are the result of what Lord Morley termed careful scrutiny and laborious examination. At present we do not. They appear to have been decided upon after a brief and very hurried correspondence between Lord Hardinge, who has been a few months in office, and Lord Crewe who has been a few weeks. The correspondence was kept a profound secret—which is remarkable for notwithstanding penal restrictions, official secrets leak out as frequently as not from the pigeonholes of the Simla Secretariat. But Sir Henry Cotton seems to have had an inkling of what was coming for in his book, completed in September last, he recognised that "there are now gleams of hope to which India has long been a stranger, signs unmistakable of a welcome change of front...a new departure attributed to the sagacity of Lord Hardinge... a hope that we have at last beheld the dawn of a new method of campaigning along the lines of unalloyed conciliation and sympathetic treatment." Thus again, in his closing sentences Sir Henry wrote: "A real occasion of national rejoicing is approaching. Expectations are again strong, high and popular sentiment is again deeply moved. Another golden opportunity presents itself to those who are ready and willing to grasp the olive-branch of peace. There could be no more fitting attribution to the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi than the redress of grievances, above all a modification of the Partition of Bengal and a general amnesty to political offenders. If the King's Proclamation breathes a new spirit in official policy and infuses a new hope and new life among the people, all will be well." Does it not appear as though his Majesty's Counsellors had consulted Sir Henry Cotton rather than Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon or Lord Morley?

Lord Morley has certainly had no voice in the matter, for it is not long since he told Bengali agitators that the partition of Bengal was a settled fact and the subject could not be reopened, that we would maintain order and suppress crime. Probably the result of the new order will be to catch many people on the rebound—as a correspondent of Lord Morley wrote—and to give them an excuse for a loyalty which they badly wanted. But it will be as well to let alone grave issues, the political aspects for the time being as Parliament is doing. One outstanding feature of the despatches which we have summarised is the precipitate haste with which preliminaries were arranged. Turn to paragraph 22 of the Government of India despatch: "We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making enquiries as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals." We notice the signature of the Financial Member does not appear with those of his colleagues at the foot of the despatch; so we may take he was not a party to guessing four millions sterling as the cost of removal and did not advise them raise a City of Delhi three and a half per cent Gold Loan. Wise men, we are told, before building a house sit down and calculate the cost thereof, but here we have the Viceroy's Council building a whole capital city without any incursions into figures and without asking questions of those who are good at compound multiplication and simple interest. The fact is not reassuring.

Yet the Emperor's word, passed, is irrevocable, says Lord Lansdowne, and the new arrangement is associated with his Majesty, or as Lord Curzon put it, is placed at a most solemn moment on the lips of the Sovereign. Calcutta will be robbed of much glory—sentimental glory that is all. "Ichabad" need not be inscribed over her portals. On the contrary she may congratulate herself on getting rid of the Government of India once and for all. We heartily congratulate our commercial rival on receiving a Governor and a Council for the administration of her presidency, for we can assure her that her interests will be far more jealously guarded, and her aims more zealously forwarded by a Governor and Council of her own. Moreover, she will have room for expansion and the provincial administration will never again be overshadowed by the central authority. Her people will have room to move and breathe and an amount of independence undreamt of heretofore. Let her be thankful for all these things and then keep a sharp look-out on her museum and her statues for a vacating tenant sometimes packs up things which do not belong to him and carries away fixtures which are indisputably the property of the landlord. When Calcutta recovers from the temporary soreness caused by depriving her of an honorific title she will come to realise how it happens that Bombay has thrived and what happiness and content are possible under the direction of men we know and who know us, presided over by a Governor whose heart in his work and who studies the men with whom he comes into contact. In a very short space of time Calcutta, having recovered from wounded vanity, will realise that she has gained more from the King's visit than any other part of India, and when she has secured this desirable frame of mind we shall be happy to join her in advocating the abolition of the Viceroy and his council in the interests of economy and efficiency.

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BENGAL AND ORISSA. It would be folly to imagine that the momentous changes that are to be enacted in India in the near future will be allowed to pass without serious criticism, or that the notification which has made the Delhi Durbar doubly unique will not be followed by a crop of gloomy prognostication. The greatest change, of course, is the annulment of the partition of Bengal, the creation in the Presidency of an Executive Council, in the sense that Bombay and Madras possess Councils, and the grouping of Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Behar into a province. It would be unpleasant at this time to go into the question of the partition of Bengal, the circumstances in which it was effected, and the results it produced. Sufficient to say that all that those who supported Lord Curzon have been able to claim in favour of the measure is that in 1905, Bengal had grown too cumbersome to continue under one Lieutenant-Governor. The Bengalis, and there was some European sympathy with them, had a ready reply. They pointed out that Bengal, the premier province, had never been intended to continue permanently as a Lieutenant-Governorship, that when the last Governor-General of Bengal became the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to Calcutta, as a tentative measure, and that as soon as the difficulties consequent on the changed administration had been disposed of, Bengal would be raised to her proper status and standing. That was the contention of the Bengalis, and it may be admitted at once that the contention was never satisfactorily refuted. Moreover it has now been placed on official record that the scheme has not proved sufficiently successful to be justified. On the merits of the partition measure, there was divided opinion, but the bulk of it was against the change. The Bengali-speaking peoples have never ceased in their agitation. As in all other countries, movements of a political character are generally transient in India; but ever since the proclamation was read from the steps of the Calcutta Town Hall, the anti-partition movement has been progressive and virile. It has inspired many men to great acts of self-sacrifice and others, unfortunately, to crime. It gave birth to the boycott, and enhanced, in a considerable section of the people, legitimate unrest to disloyalty and disaffection. That is briefly the history of the partition measure and some of the results it produced.

Almost as important in another direction is the formation of the new province, and the Ooriyas and Beharis will receive this mark of the Royal favour with joy. The great feature of these two peoples is their backwardness, particularly the Ooriyas. The latter are the descendants of a great race of ancient culture, but during the last century they declined almost into the slough. Famines and floods have racked the country; education and progress were retarded, and as accentuating these evils, the people are sandwiched between two highly educated races, the Madrasis in the south, and the Bengalis in the north: indeed, a large Ooriya speaking population are actually in the North of the Madras Presidency. Some years ago the Hon. Mr. Madhu Sudan Das C.I.E., organized the Utkal Conference in Orissa and one of the planks in its platform was to secure the removal of this disability by bringing all the Ooriyas under one administration. This has now been done, and we have no doubt that the change will be welcomed in the Ooriya province as keenly as in Behar. We may expect that there will be stronger opposition to the changes from Home than in India. However, there is in England a strongly growing body of informed opinion which will not fail to make itself heard. The greatest point likely to be raised we think will be that of reversal of policy and its effects. But, as we pointed out before, the sanction of the Emperor's presence will remove all chances of this being interpreted in a wrong light by the peoples who are most concerned.

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A VETERAN SCIENTIST. The veteran scientist Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, has dropped off in his 95th year, full of honours, national as well as international. He held the highly coveted Prussian Order of Merit, an order which Carlyle, who declined the Grand Cross of the Bath offered him by Beaconsfield, honoured by accepting. He was also corresponding Member of the French Institute, another very high foreign honour sparingly and discriminatingly bestowed. The coping stone to his English honours was put by the late King Edward five years ago by conferring on him the Order of Merit on the death of Lord Kelvin. He held the highest place among contemporary scientists and was so long ago as 1873, when he was barely fifty-five, elected President of the Royal Society, an honour which was shared after him by men of the eminence of Huxley, Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister and Sir William Huggins. Bred as a doctor and meant for medical profession he abandoned it early in life for the natural sciences. Botany had especial fascination for him which may be called hereditary, for his father dedicated his long life of eighty to this study and became distinguished in consequence. The famous Kew Gardens in their present efficient state may be said to be the joint creation of the two Hookers, father and son, who devoted half a century of their joint lives to making them the first botanical establishment in the world. In 1841 when his father, Sir William Jackson Hooker, was appointed Director at Kew, the gardens were no better than a mere playground for the Royal children who lived close by. In 1865 when he died, Kew had achieved a rare fame as the headquarters of English scientific botany. Sir Joseph succeeded his father in the Directorship which he held till 1885 and Kew grew in its fame and usefulness even more. It became in the words of Robert Brown, another distinguished naturalist, the Mecca of botanists. "From it as from a clearing house, plants were sent hither and thither, and so it came to be named, described and distributed collections more numerous even than those which accumulated there during Sir William's life."

Kew indeed is the grand joint monument of the Hooker family which possessed its Directorship for three successive generations until 1905 when it was resigned by Sir Joseph's son-in-law, Sir W. Thistleton Dyer, who had taken it up in 1885. Sir Joseph had been an Assistant at Kew for ten years under his father before he became Director, so in all he was connected with these gardens for thirty years. His father was so highly respected by successive administrations that he virtually exercised the patronage of all botanical appointments under the Government, and the same may be said of the son in even a wider degree, for in his time Indian and Colonial appointments came also to be made largely. Here in Bombay, for instance, the late Mr. Charles Chambers was appointed to the Colaba Observatory, on the recommendation of the Hookers, under whom he was at Kew. Hooker was also an extensive traveller in pursuit of his favourite subject, botany, and visited all parts of the world from which he brought innumerable specimens for Kew. He began his career in Ross' expedition to the Antarctic Pole in 1839 and the results of several years' labour in those distant regions and seas, he published in six large quarto volumes of the "Flora Antarctica" and also the "Flora Tasmanica et Novae Zealandiæ." His researches added much to our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the earth as he was specially interested in the comparison of the Antarctic plants with those to be found elsewhere. He came to India 65 years ago on a botanical expedition to the Eastern Himalayas and other little known districts in India and remained there for five years amassing a rich harvest of botanical observations, drawings and living and dried plants from provinces and countries never before visited by European scientific botanists and where travelling was both difficult and dangerous. On return home in 1851 he began to publish his magnificent "Flora Indica," which, however, did not proceed beyond its first volume as the East India Company in a niggardly spirit declined to patronise the work. However, he later published his "Flora of British India," an elaborate work for the late Queen's Government and brought it to a splendid close after the labours of a generation in 1897 on which auspicious occasion the Grand Companionship of the Star of India was fittingly conferred on him at the time of the Diamond Jubilee. For the botany of India he laboured unceasingly and his great work on it is the foundation of all future scientific labours in this direction. Sir Joseph Hooker had the rare distinction of being among the first and earliest as well as stoutest champions of Darwin's theory of evolution as propounded in his great work "Origin of Species," which was published in 1859. Indeed, Darwin had written down the first draft of it so long ago as 1844 mainly at the request of Hooker who was his close friend then and even afterwards till his death in 1881. Darwin made great use of Hooker's observations in botany in his books and was always very proud to acknowledge his obligations to his friend. Hooker was only eight years younger than Darwin and he was very pleased to witness the celebration of the latter's centenary two years ago, when his venerable figure was seen mingling with younger scientists.

THE Associated Press of India is informed that owing to a regrettable error the name of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Finance Member of Council, was inadvertently omitted from the copies or the printed Despatch which were circulated dealing with the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. The Associated Press of India is requested to state that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson signed the original Despatch.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

WHY SHOULD WE BE LOYAL! To discourse upon loyalty at the present moment, when the people are overflowing with it, may seem to be about as superfluous an undertaking as carrying coals to Newcastle. Yet this is just the season when the thought comes uppermost to the mind, with messages pouring in from all quarters of India of devotion and attachment to the throne and rule of England. The other day, a member of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Servants of India Society, had loyalty for his theme before an audience of students and other young men in Madras, and he adduced a number of good reasons to show why we should be loyal to the Government of England. This Society, by the way, recognizes, as its cardinal principle, the necessity of British rule for the peace and progress and well-being of India. Why should we be loyal to this rule! Because it has given us peace and prosperity; because it has conferred upon us the inestimable blessing of education, and has placed us within reach of the thought and science and civilization of the West; because we are protected from internal troubles and aggressions from without; because the Government is based on the loftiest principles of justice and equity, although one may light upon instances of a deviation from these principles in actual practice. I think that the best nourishment for the loyalty of the rising generation can be derived from a correct and vivid conception of India before the consolidation of the British power, and India of the last fifty years. The most potent factor in the reasoned loyalty of the educated classes will always be self-interest, nothing can shake their loyalty, if it is rooted in the conviction that it is our interest to be true to the domination of Great Britain, and that its withdrawal would be attended by ruin and chaos. The masses, as I have had occasions to observe, are loyal and contented, and I endorse the sentiment to that effect expressed in the address presented by the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General to H. M. the King at Delhi. "Loyalty to the Sovereign is preeminently an Indian virtue, inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial, and in all your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions, your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India." It must be pointed out, however that in these days, loyalty cannot be preached as an abstract virtue, which must be practised under all circumstances. We have long out-grown the absolute doctrine of passive obedience, circumstances are conceivable in which absolute and implicit obedience ceases to be a virtue, and it is indisputable that loyalty imposes a duty upon rulers, quite as much as upon subjects. Rulers must be loyal to their own high calling, if subjects are to be loyal to their rulers.

ATTITUDE OF THE IRRECONCILEABLES. The band of Indian irreconcileables, driven by hatred and fury, aver that there is ample warrant for the spread of sedition and disaffection in India. They declare that the foreign rule is a curse and an evil; and that the country will be blessed with the millennium, only when the British have left it, leaving the people to their own devices. Such ravings denote an utter incapacity to take a fair, tolerant and comprehensive view of events. The vision of these individuals is extremely narrow, partial and perverse. They brood intensely over stray instances of wrong-doing by the State. They fasten their imagination on solitary examples of insolence or violence in relation to individual natives. They will let small grievances rankle and fester in their hearts until they assume dimensions, out of all proportion to reality. I should feel the bitter smart of injustice, in a given instance, as keenly as any one of them. But I should not found thereon a wholesale condemnation of the British rule, nor should it blind me to the immense good we have derived from it, and we expect in future to derive in greater degree. The wild extremists, in their phrenzy, denounce those of their countrymen who take a fair and reasonable view of the Government as fools or time-servers. With them loyalty is synonymous with slavery, subservience and selfishness, and opposed to manly independence and patriotism. They cannot conceive that, quite consistently with a deep and abiding sense of loyalty, one may criticize and even condemn the authorities on proper occasions. No one has criticized the British Government more bitterly and persistently than the veteran, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and yet he has found it perfectly consistent with his patriotism to send a loyal message of loyalty and good will to the King on his arrival in Bombay.

SELF-INTEREST. As the loyalty of the subjects derives its mainstrength from self-interest, so it may be frankly owned that it is the same motive that impels the rulers to retain their hold of India. It cannot be seriously maintained that the British rule is founded upon pure benevolence, or that it is persisted in as a philanthropic undertaking. If England, in her relations with India, has pursued her own interests at times too intently, it is a failing to which states and nations are subject, quite as much as individuals. But I will express my conviction, once again, that after making all deductions and allowances, the conclusion is forced upon the impartial observer that the British rule in India is at once a blessing and a necessity.

MIGHT AND RIGHT. Every strong power that assumes a protectorate, generally ending in complete subjugation, over a weak and helpless state, is driven by the same governing motive. Surely, King Leopold did not permit cruelties in the Congo State for the good of the natives! Japan, when it seized Korea, only followed the example of European powers in their dealings with weaker races. The sudden swoop of Italy on Tripoli has been characterized by an influential section of the English press as an act of brigandage. If we were to clear our minds of cant, we may see that when a strong potentate covets the vineyard of his weaker brother, he will not be too nice and squeamish about his procedure. He will, of course plead before the world his justification for the act. He will profess that circumstances of an urgent and overwhelming nature had driven him to it, that he had exercised great patience and forbearance to avert the painful necessity, that he had quietly endured the wanton mischief of his neighbour until he could tolerate it no longer. Italy said much the same thing when, after demanding compliance with her terms within twenty-four hours, she commenced operations against Turkey. No parleying was allowed, and no negotiations. The ultimatum was delivered as a thunderbolt. Its action was swift, sharp and sudden; and the blow was struck before Turkey had time to consider the situation, or realize what had happened.

FATE OF MISRULE. Whatever may be said about the ethics of the policy leading to the occupation of a weak state, it must be allowed that as a general rule, it invites its own fate by misrule, and the wretchedness and miseries that come in its train. They facilitate complications, and afford at least a plausible excuse to the powers claiming a financial and commercial interest in the state for intervention. Such is the position, at the present day, of Persia. It assumed the form of a constitutional government, but that could not, of itself, reform the administration; and the result is that Russia has stepped in, and Great Britain is looking in with philosophic composure, meanwhile, the Mahomedans of India and elsewhere are anxious for the integrity and independence of Persia, and are asking England to exert her good offices in her behalf. One may question the right of Musalmans to intervene in a question which is not one of race, but of high politics. But their protest indicates the prevalent desire of Oriental races that the countries yet left to them shall remain intact and inviolate in their independence. This desire is simply natural, although it usually happens that the control of a civilised power exercises a beneficial effect upon the people who are brought within its influence. It knows that misrule will never pay, and that it is to its own advantage to introduce law and order, and adopt measures for the uplifting of the race and country brought within its subjection.

DION.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Five of the Enemy Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YAMBUNG CAMP, DEC. 11.

Some of the enemy were seen leaving Pongi village yesterday afternoon.

DECEMBER 12

News has been received from Rotung, that five Abors have been captured, two belonging to Rotung and three to Ponging, the village which harboured Narain Thapa, one of the survivors of Mr. Williamson's party. The three latter have each been given a blanket and some salt and despatched to their villages to bring in their headmen. It is hoped that through the two other prisoners, *pourparlers*, with the Rotung headman may be commenced, the difficulty however, being that two of these belong to the Miyong section, and one to the Hanhis section. The village of Ponging, while sheltering the refugee, always kept him hidden when any strangers came, so, he was unaware if the Rutung people had any intercourse with them. It will clearly be understood how difficult it is to travel past a number of more or less independent villages who look with suspicion on each other. The savage is a creature of impulse, and now and again a similarity of aims may bring a number of them together.

A better position for a camp has been discovered. The ground is now being cleared and after five days of sunshine, will be fit for occupation. Last night, an Abor was seen on the other side of the village near the village of Pangiand. To-day, some of the enemy were seen watching the movements of the party laying out the new camp.

SIMLA, DEC. 13.

The General officer commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on December 11th that the day was spent in reconnaissances for the selection of suitable crossings over the Dihong river.

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

A meeting of the Irani Zoroastrians of Bombay was held yesterday in the old British India Steam Navigation Company's Office in Green Street to record its sense of consternation and alarm at the present aggressive and unright. Our Russian policy towards Persia.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously "that the Irani Zoroastrians residend in Bombay, are intensely agitated and deeply concerned at the present aggressive Russian policy in Persia, which is detrimental to its liberty and independence, and that they have their fullest sympathy with the Persian Government in their present troubles."

"That this meeting humbly craves the sympathies of civilised nations for the cause of liberty in Persia and earnestly appeals to them and the British Government to use their moral influence in supporting Persia in her attempts to safeguard her liberty and integrity for which she has been striving with patience and perseverance. That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey."

IMPROVEMENT OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

By the kindness of the Council of the Y.W.C.A. a room at 134 Corporation Street, Calcutta, has been placed at the disposal of the All-India Committee of this Fund, for use as an office; and the Committee met there to inaugurate the work of the office on Monday 11th inst. at 10 a. m. Dr. Francis, Honorary Secretary of the British National Council, has consented to take oversight of the office during his visit to India. Communications regarding the Fund may be addressed to him, 134 Corporation Street, up to 15th March.

The Duma has passed the second reading the Bill for the Insurance of Workmen against invalidity.

Boxing contests at Chesterfield, Derbyshire have been stopped at the instance of the chief constable, in view of the recent Birmingham decision.

The Fritz medal for notable achievements in naval architecture was presented to Sir William White at a dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at New York in mail week.

The funeral of Commander Beine, of the battleship "St. Vincent," who was washed overboard during gale, took place on Saturday, in Castletown Cemetery. The funeral procession was the largest seen in Berehaven for many years.

In celebration of 100 years of peace between Britain and the United States, Senator Root suggests that for five minutes on February 17 1915, all human activities shall cease, and 150,000,000 English-speaking people throughout the world engage in silent prayer.

THE INDIAN CHANGES.

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

Criticised by Lords Lansdowne and Curzon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 12.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith made a communication, amid cheers, of the King's announcement at the Durbar.

Mr. Bonar Law considered the announcement contained changes of the utmost gravity in the Government of India and said he was sure Mr. Asquith would be the first to recognise that these changes ought to be discussed. He doubted, however, whether a discussion at the present moment would be to the public advantage, because his Majesty was in India, and it would be very undesirable that there should be any discussion even seeming to criticize His Majesty's personal act.

Mr. Asquith agreed with the necessity for discussion of the changes, but said it was undesirable until members had had ample opportunity of reading the document, and of considering all the arguments therein, and particularly while His Majesty was absent.

In the Lords.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said he doubted whether the House had ever listened to a more important statement than that made by Lord Morley, who, his Lordship declared, did not say too much.

His Majesty's councillors, continued Lord Lansdowne, had obviously advised the changes in order to signalise the visit by a conspicuous measure which would be gratifying and acceptable to his Majesty's Indian subjects and constitute a landmark in the history of India. Lord Lansdowne thought nobody would question the policy of commemorating the visit by a great beneficent measure, but said that these changes would raise such grave issues that no consideration would justify us in passing a hurried judgment, depriving us of the right of freely criticizing hereafter.

He declared that the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi involved the uprooting of many traditions which, though perhaps they did not carry us into a very remote past, were nevertheless deeply seated in the sentiment of a vast part of the Indian community.

After referring to a "solid Bengali province, reversing Lord Curzon's policy," Lord Lansdowne described the changes as great, sudden and violent, but said that what made them exceptionally important was the fact that they were connected with the personal intervention of the Sovereign. That was a very serious matter, said Lord Lansdowne. After referring to the feelings of great elation and great disappointment that the changes would evoke in India, Lord Lansdowne said the changes would certainly provoke criticism, but he ventured to suggest that this was not the moment for examining the question. He said:—"We are within a few days of the end of the session and the subject is most complex and most difficult, even for those with some experience of Indian administration. Apart from that I cannot help feeling that if we enter upon a critical discussion it might be difficult to avoid a jarring note, which nobody would like to strike at present."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne said, "The word of the Emperor, passed, is irrevocable. We must defer discussion". He then intimated that he would, later, ask for an opportunity of discussing the matter with the utmost freedom.

A "Political Flavour."

Lord Curzon also spoke. He first made reference to the departure from accepted policy and then said "The changes bear, at least in one respect, so strong a political flavour, and above all, are invested with so novel and unprecedented a character, being placed at a most solemn moment on the lips of the Sovereign, that they demand the closest scrutiny. However, at the present moment, I do not desire to strike a discordant note. A still graver consideration than it being the end of the session is that the King is still in India, in pursuance of a tour which we all desire should be attended by circumstances of congratulation and success.

I concur with Lord Lansdowne's advice, though not without hesitation. I hope your Lordships will devote the fullest deliberation, without favour and without prejudice, to these momentous changes, in the light of the reception which public opinion gives them, at the first favourable moment in the new session."

Press Comment.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Comment on the "tremendous changes in India" is generally favourable here.

The Radicals are most enthusiastic.

The *Daily News* says it surpasses the granting of the South African constitution as a vindication of Liberalism in Imperial policy.

The *Morning Leader* declares that Home Rule in Ireland has been preceded by Home Rule in India. Our "Eastern Empire," says the paper "has been pacified with the same daring as was South Africa. Would that Ireland could receive the same act in the same way."

The *Daily Chronicle* says a great occasion has been greatly used.

The *Morning Post*, the *Standard*, and the *Daily Telegraph* regret that the person of the King-Emperor should have been associated with what is really the policy of His Majesty's advisers. These journals view the reversal of the partition of Bengal with misgivings.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Lord Curzon's lifework has been swept away by an act of Governmental autocracy, impossible even in Russia.

The *Times* and the *Daily Mail* approve the changes. The *Times* says that the chief objects towards which Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal was directed have been fully safeguarded.

The paper adds the whole scheme has been so carefully thought out, and so well balanced that we are confident it will stand the test of the close scrutiny of Parliament.

The *Daily Mail* says "Lord Curzon's ends have been attained by slightly different means. In boldness and breadth of imagination the changes are worthy of the idealism of the King-Emperor."

OPINION IN INDIA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

All the Calcutta dailies, excepting the "Statesman," published to-day long leading articles on the Royal boons. Referring to the modification of the Bengal partition the "Englishman" says :—The European attitude towards the partition has always been one of wonder and now that the two Bengals are to be reunited under a Governer, we imagine that the European community will still wonder why after the expense had been met, and after the Bengalis had acquiesced in a settled fact a change should be made which will cause more expense and for the time being a great deal of chaos in the administration."

Regarding the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, the same paper says:—"But from every point of view of really disinterested people, whether in the Empire at large or in Calcutta, in particular, whether utilitarian or sentimental, the Government is making a very grave mistake. The bulk of energy, talent and enterprise of the Peninsula, whether in the European or Indian communities, centres round Bengal. It is in Bengal that the great movements which, whether for good or ill, have created the India of to-day, have sprung. These movements may have raised grave problems but obviously, it is the duty of Government to remain in touch with them for otherwise they can neither be controlled for checked. To run away to Delhi is as bad or worse than remaining at Simla, all through the year. Singling out Delhi as the new capital creates the suspicion that the Government is both afraid of the problems of New India and determined to penalise those who have created them. And there can be no question of the nature of the penalty, for if the Government goes to Delhi Calcutta will suffer financially and commercially."

The announcement of the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi has been the sole subject of conversation in Calcutta to-day. A number of prominent commercial men interviewed expressed themselves as strongly against the change on various grounds. One was that money sunk in Government buildings in Calcutta, and spent on new offices etc. in Dacca would be absolutely wasted while efforts of the people of Calcutta to make the city worthy of being the capital of India had been altogeather ignored. The head of one firm said that much of the commerce which had come to Calcutta hitherto would be diverted to Bombay and Karachi while several heads of trades firms said that they would be great losers by the change.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" writes :—"We take it that nobody cares very much particularly where the Government of India has its headquarters provided it sticks to one, and if it is going to stick to Delhi, well and good. It is not too much to say that the announcement of the modification of the Partition will be received with the liveliest satisfaction, not only in Bengal, Behar and Assam, but throughout India. His Majesty the King-Emperor has done an act of justice will make his visit for ever memorable. Bengal has been stirred to its depths by the announcement of the undoing of the wrong done in 1905, and there will be universal rejoicing that the visit of Their Majesties to Calcutta should be, heralded in a manner so auspicious and popular."

THE "BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" says:—"We have no hesitation in saying that the annals of modern India do not present a wiser, or more brilliant, or more far-reaching act of statementship than that which history will record to the credit of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V. Altogether, the Royal visit has proved, as we fully anticipated that it would, the beginning of a new era of peace and conciliation, which we hope and trust will grow and expand with the coming years until in the fullness of time we attain in full measure the enjoyment of those civil rights which are the birth-right of every British subject and every citizen of the great Empire over which His Majesty presides with such consummate wisdom and beneficence. The 12th of a December will henceforth be a red-letter day in our annals and we are confident it will be properly celebrated.'

"AMRITA BAZAAR PATRIKA."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"God bless the King-Emperor. The partition of Bengal has been reversed, the "settled fact" has thus at last been unsettled. The dramatic way in which the King-Emperor announced this great boon should appeal very powerfully to the hearts of the people. The King-Emperor reserved for himself the right of announcing the boon of boons that would evoke the most fervent gratitude of his beloved people. The partition of Bengal was the greatest blunder that was ever committed by an Indian Viceroy. It is responsible for all the political evils that convulsed the country during the last few years. By doing away with it the King-Emperor has removed the root of all future mischief and established British rule in India on a firm and permanent basis."

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

The "Madras Mail", referring to the transfer of the capital and other changes, welcomes them and says they will contribute towards making the King-Emperor's visit the most remarkable landmark in the history of Indian administration.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The news about the reunion of Bengal and the change of seat of Indian Government to Delhi has been received with much surprise. The news has created intense excitement amongst the people and has become a universal topic of conversation. The Delhi correspondent of "Civil and Military Gazette" telegraphs as follows :—"It is certain that no great State secret was better kept than that of King-Emperor's momentous announcement at the Coronation Durbar. Outside the Members of Council signing the Despatch no one had an inkling of the dramatic surprise in store. It is even said that the Lieut. Governor of the Provinces most concerned, were entirely ignorant until the eve of the Durbar. The announcement has created the greatest sensation and is the universal topic of conversation dwarfing even interest in Durbar celebrations.

Commenting on the Royal boons, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says :—The King Emperor has a unique faculty for awakening a sympathetic chord when he speaks to his Indian subjects of whatever class from prince to peasant. The most striking of the changes is the transfer of the seat of Indian Government from Calcutta to Delhi which will commend itself to all who have a thought above sectional interests of their own province as a bold and statesmanlike measure. Imperial tradition, which centre in Delhi have never ceased to point to that city as the true capital of Indian Empire. The very fact that no other city was considered worthy to be the scene of three most epoch-making Durbar in history of modern India is an irrefutable argument in Delhi favour. Alike by virtue of its traditions and of its central position. Delhi is marked out as the natural seat of the Imperial Government and administrative convenience of new arrangements are too obvious to require emphasising. Calcutta has never been more than an artificial and as it were accidental capital and disproportionate importance which Bengal has derived from the presence of headquarters of administration in its midst has had a consistently unfortunate influence on Imperial Governments policy.

As regards the reunion of Bengal the same paper writes :—We may point out that the changes practically amount to a revocation of the partition of 1905 seeing that agitation against the partition had practically died down. It may be questioned whether such a concession to the former, Bengalee, feeling was necessary.

THE "RANGOON GAZETTE."

RANGOON, Dec. 13,

The "Rangoon Gazette" in a lengthy editorial on Delhi and Bengal says that the change of capital to Delhi will meet with almost universal approval. "All provinces of India other than Bengal will be pleased at it as we in Burma for our part will certainly be. At Delhi we should see interests of various parties of India in better perspective than does a Government surrounded by the vapourings of Lower Bengal. Bengal has no right to possess the capital and very little sentimental claim. The removal of headquarters of Government will not deprive Calcutta commerce of its rights, and a due protection scheme gives hope all round Bengal that both Bengalis and foreigners will benefit by the creation of a Governorship, a step which would have been taken long ago, but for the difficulty in practice of a Governor and Governor-General in the same place. Referring to questions of restoration of the Chief Commissionership in Assam, which Lord Hardinge supposes will tend to the better ordering of the North East Frontier and of the creation of a new Lieutenant Governorship of Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal will certainly need their sop to soften the change. The idea of Dacca being Bengal Government's second capital is neat rather than promising though the problem of a Mahomedan of Eastern Bengal is not solved by a new scheme. It is subject to normal treatment of British political skill which has not yet failed in India in any important problem of Government. Nor can the Hindus take offence at Delhi as Delhi was a seat of the Hindu Empire before it was the Mahomedan capital. To the British too it is a matter of pride that the British Imperial capital should be Delhi. It is fated that the seat of power, the scene of marvellous significance and impressiveness now in British eyes is sacred to the memory of British devotion and gallantry,

"THE HINDU."

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The "Hindu" writes with reference to the announcement made by His Majesty yesterday: "There can be no doubt that the annulment of the partition of Bengal which His Majesty included among his announcements at the conclusion of the Durbar will go far towards fulfilling His Majesty's desire :—"These changes may conduce to the better administration of India and greater prosperity and happiness to our beloved people." But it is not so easy to speak on the same terms about the announcement of the change of capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. The matter is one of great importance and bristles with momentous issues. Financial considerations and the large and excessive loss of money involved in transplantation, and the fact that Delhi is not the seat of the High Court or University are factors to be considered, while the influence of the public press is likely to be lessened and the Government to become less accessible to public opinion in Delhi. It would have been desirable if such an important measure had been placed before the public before the final decision was taken of the despatches of both.

THE "INDIAN PATRIOT."

The "Indian Patriot" says :—"With the modification of the partition of Bengal, only the Bengalees and the educated portion of the population in every part of India will be concerned, that is a political boon at first. Although it is undoubted that from the arrangement people will prosper as is the constant wish and prayer of our dearly beloved King. Not so with the change of capital of India to Delhi. It will blaze out in the imagination of the people, draw reference from the hoary past-impart into their hearts feelings of tumultuous enthusiasm. As much as to Mahomedans as to Hindoos the event will be a source of pride and of vast and sweet historical associations. An act of great political foresight has been done. Bengal may have cause to feel belittled. But Bengal does not make India and Bengal cannot have everything, independence and the presence of supreme head of Government. Opposition from the trading community may have some moaning; there will be prejudice against any change. The partition of Bengal grew to threatening propositions because of this prejudice fanned by mistaken zeal of impolitic officials."

THE "LEADER."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The "Leader" commenting on the administrative changes and the transfer of the capital to Delhi, says:—"To Bengal the announcement about the territorial redistribution will come as a healing balm to its gaping wounds. The Bengalees could not have wished for more complete vindication of justice of their cause. The King has by a kingly act of concessions solaced the wounded heart of Bengal and saved the prestige of Government."

As regards the change of capital the paper says:—"The subject is far too large to be disposed of on the present occasion. The change will affect not only private pecuniary interests, but also the purse of the Government of India. It is to be hoped that in carrying out the change every regard will be paid to considerations of economy and that vested interests will not suffer any greater disturbance than must inevitably be in consequence of the change.'

The "Pioneer" also says that it is not possible at a moment's notice to discuss the reasons given in the Despatch for adoption of this momentous change.

LANCASHIRE MILLS.

Another Crisis Pending.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A meeting of representatives of Cotton Masters, at Manchester, considered the agitation of operatives against the employment of non-unionists, and decided to post notices in all mills of members of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, that the existing contract will be determined on the 20th instant, and that afterwards it will be a condition of service that no notice will be required, either by the employer or employed.

This notice affects 160,000 operatives. The effect of the notice is that if the Unions decide in favour of forcing a strike, the employers may retaliate by a lock-out without the usual notice.

The trouble began in the Nelson mill, where originally, five non-unionists were employed. Four joined the Union, but a woman is still holding out, and unless she joins at noon to-day, a strike will commence. A lock-out will probably follow.

P. AND O. S. S. "DELHI" ASHORE.

Duke and Duchess of Fife on Board.

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 13.

The P. and O steamer "Delhi," conveying the Duke and Duchess of Fife and their daughters to Egypt, is ashore south of Cape Spartel.

The H. M. battleship "London" and salvage boats have gone to her assistance. The weather is stormy.

LATER.

Endeavours are being made to take a rocket apparatus to the "Delhi" by land, communication from sea being difficult.

The cruiser "Weymouth," with artillerymen in charge of the life-saving apparatus, has sailed to render assistance. The position is serious.

TANGIER, DEC. 13.

The French cruiser "Friant" has landed the "Delhi's" women and children.

LATER.

Boats from the "Friant" have rescued the passengers of the 'Delhi' including the Princess Royal and landed them at Spartel.

A detachment of Tangier police, with mules, has left for Spartel to fetch the shipwrecked passengers.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

Serious Situation.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that the Russians occupy Khoi, which turns the western flank of Turkey, and that this may lead to serious Russo-Turkish situation.

The message says it is believed, that the Turkish army in Asia Minor is mobilising.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL AT LEIPZIG.

British Subjects Sentenced.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Max Schu'z, a British subject, who, with certain others, has been on trial at Leipzig for Espionage, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Other accused persons received sentences varying from twelve months to two and three years.

THE DURBAR LUNCHEON.

Sir K. Gupta on the Boons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Sir Krishna Gupta, to-day, presided at the Durbar celebration lunch. Sir Richmond Ritchie and a hundred Indian residents were present.

Sir Krishna, proposing the health of the King-Emperor, dwelt on the unique character of the Durbar and the unanimity of Indians at home and abroad in their desire to render homage to their Sovereign.

He sincerely believed that the effects of the Durbar would be enduring and aid in the consolidation of the Empire.

The effects of the boons, he thought, would be far-reaching. They showed that the King was fully alive to the welfare of India. All hoped that India, instead of being a mere dependency, would be, in time, one of the main, integral parts of the Empire.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Some Important Decisions.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 13.

The Opium Conference has adopted the proposal of China that each Government represented shall bind itself to prohibit the export to China of all opium not marked by the Government of British India, including opium from Persia and Turkey.

The Conference also adopted the Dutch resolution prohibiting the import and export of raw opium.

It was resolved, on the motion of the French delegates, that there should be no exception, not even for crews of vessels, as advocated by the Dutch delegate.

'VARSITY RUGBY.

Oxford Defeats Cambridge.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

In the inter-Varsity Rugby match, Oxford, to-day defeated Cambridge by nineteen points to nil. The ground was hard and a large crowd of spectators had gathered. Oxford early on displayed surprising form. Poulton, the South African Steyn, and the Rhodes scholar Bullock, all scored tries in the first ten minutes, and at half-time the score was 11 points to nil.

On resuming Cambridge played desperately but could make no impression on the Oxford defence. Oxford again took the offensive and Dingle scored a try which was converted. The last try was scored in a forward rush.

NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

Rejected by the Lords.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne, moving the rejection of the Naval Prize Bill, described the proposed Prize Court as "perfectly preposterous".

The British Empire, he pointed out, would only have the same representation as a Central American republic.

Lord Lansdowne denied that the action of the Opposition was humiliating to the Government or to the country. On the contrary, he said, he hoped it would strengthen the executive of the Government and enable it to resume negotiations with better prospects.

The Bill, which involves the declaration of London, was rejected by 145 votes to 45.

CHINESE REVOLUTION AND OPIUM.

Utter Disregard of Restrictive Rules.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

A message from Peking to the *Times* states that a feature of the present upheaval is disregard for anti-Opium Agreements, and resumption of smoking and of cultivation of poppy.

The Revolutionary Government at Yunnan has officially sanctioned the replanting of the poppy, while the Commissioner of Sze-Chuan reports widespread increase in cultivation.

CANTON CONCESSIONS.

The Question of Leases.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. Harold Smith, said that so far the Government was making no offer for the grant of new leases, either in Canton or in other British concessions in China.

A Foreign Office official, said Sir Edward, had been despatched especially to investigate and report on the question of leases in British concessions, after discussion with Sir John Jordan, British Minister, and consular officers. There would be no decision until the report of the official in question had been considered.

RUSSIA AND THE U. S.

An Unpleasant Incident.

WASHINGTON DEC. 12.

The Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously passed a resolution directing the immediate abrogation of the Russo-American Commercial Treaty owing to Russia's refusal to recognise American passports for Jews.

THE "KUALA'S" CREW.

Landed at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 12.

All the officers and crew of the "Kuala," which was wrecked off Socotra, have arrived here on board the Russian vessel "Meteor."

PELAGIC SEALING TREATY.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 13.

The ratifications have been exchanged of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty agreed to by Britain, Russia, America, and Japan.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT DELHI.

GREAT SPEECH BY THE KING.

ANOTHER NOTABLE GATHERING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 13.

This afternoon saw another extraordinary demonstration of loyalty and affection towards Their Majesties which in its way was perhaps more impressive than the magnificent scenes of yesterday's Durbar. That great pageant was grand in its solemnity, perfect in its ordered ceremony, while the demonstration of to-day appeared spontaneous and unrestrained and was thus more fully and freely expressive of sentiments of India's people. To-day's great assemblage was no brilliant cortege of bejewelled chiefs, no glittering array of high officialdom, but it brought together huge masses of people of the cultivator class, drawn from all the surrounding districts, a great crowd from the very heart of India. Their sentiments and feelings were genuinely expressive of those of the real Indian people, not those who in cities gain attention with their clamour, but unseen teeming millions of the plains. In the hearts of such as these lies that real feeling of multitude which the legislators often find so difficult to touch and open and spontaneous expressions of joy which to-day greeted two sovereigns showed with conclusiveness that the real India is inspired by the bodily presence of its rulers with feelings of deep affection greater even than it has held hitherto for the British Raj. The occasion was the great Badshahi mela or peoples fete held on an historic site near Delhi fort and it was arranged that during the afternoon party given by Majesties within the gardens of the fort they would show themselves according to ancient custom on the walls clothed in their robes of state before many thousands of their people.

There was assembled on the huge plain, broken here and there with clumps of trees which lies between eastern wall of fort and the river Jumna. The river here turns southward in a wide sweep enclosing the vast stretch of ground known to history as the Bela. Here the crowd stretched from side to side as far as the eye could see; its limits were fixed only by the river and it presented scene unlike anything the Durbar had yet produced a and probably something more truly characteristic of life of the country than any of the spectacles which preceded it. Of all the huge gathering which flows over great grey spaces of plain here were now there, but were poor or comparatively poor, but their natural love of brightness and colour made the scene as great a riot of varied tints and shades as ever the Chiefs presented and one which was more appealing for its greater simplicity. In holiday spirit they had all assembled and this was unmistakable at a glance; they jostled here and there in their best and newest clothing and constant hum of voices rose in a gentle roar to the summit of the fort walls.

A WONDERFUL GATHERING.

Presently as the time for the King's appearance drew near it became evident that even in this huge mass, untrammelled as it seemed from the heights of the Fort, some order of arrangement had been preserved. This people had been drawn as representatives of this district and states all over the Punjab and United Provinces and although they appeared but as one mighty throng, they were marshalled in sections according to places from which they had come. Dotted here and there amongst them and held over their heads one saw large banners inscribed with the greetings of many townships, and villages and by now they were being made ready for the huge procession before their Imperial King and Queen. They had entered the Fort by the Lahore gate about four o'clock, and so intent had been their many guests in the gardens upon unexampled scene below them that it was not their presence was realised. The Royal party entered unostentatiously accompanied by few of the signs of state on their way to famous Dewan-I-Khass greater part of which had been reserved for him there. They were attired in their robes and about half past four crowned and clothed in the mantles of sovereignty, they appeared on the walls before the people, they stepped out on the historic parokha, the small covered balcony where ancient Moghuls received the acclamation of all the citizens and subjects, and as they appeared alone, two brilliant figures thrown into prominence by the whiteness of the surrounding walls, a huge shout arose from the multitudes the significance of which could not be doubted. At the same moment the huge procession was started and as each new contingent appeared below Their Majesties and passed by towards the Jumna bridge, the same huge shouts and cheers proclaimed their devotion. This remarkable outburst continued for about three-quarters of an hour, while Their Majesties remained visible above the walls. Then presently moving from the original position and appearing anew seated on golden thrones which had been prepared for them in nearness at the same time in cleared spaces among the crowd. Games of the mela commenced and while some companies danced before the Emperor and Empress there were in other places matches at wrestling, strange dances in which the dancers whizzed round on sticks and feats of horsemanship displayed. This wonderful scene continued until darkness brought it to a close when the mela concluded with a fine display of fireworks.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

In the mean time a brilliant function had been held within the Fort gardens, the whole population of the camps seemed to be present, the ladies being in their most beautiful dresses with handsome uniforms which were so thickly displayed. The whole interest of this spenaid assembly was concentrated on the scene to be viewed from the walls and in comparison with the thick crowd which filled high terraces and squeezed for place at the latticed windows of ancient palaces. The ample tea tables laid upon the broad lawns were almost deserted.

THE STATE BANQUET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 13.

Last night Their Imperial Majesties gave a State Banquet in the King's Camp at which the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and most of the principal recipients of honours were present. After the Banquet, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress gave a reception in the Durbar tents at which some two thousand guests were present.

His Excellency the Governor-General in proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties said, "Your Excellencies, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, with His Imperial Majesty's Gracious permission it is my proud privilege on this unique occasion in the history of India to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties, our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence, and not a few, the finest of these in Delhi itself. Still whatever be the past historic memoirs of Delhi, none can vie with that of the scene which we have all witnessed to-day, when our noble King-Emperor in company of his most gracious consort, the Queen-Empress, received the public homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs and representatives of all classes, and from every part of India. Surely no such vast assemblage has ever gathered in India before, nor has any announcement made by a sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiment of the classes as that made by your Imperial Majesty to your loyal and devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day. Delhi, with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents, has once more become the capital of the Indian Empire, and on this the first official celebration in Your Majesty's newly appointed capital we all with thorough loyalty and devotion thankfully accept a decision of which the true import and profound significance could not have come home to the millions of the Indian people had it fallen from any lips but Your Imperial Majesty's own—a decision which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire. I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress."

The King-Emperor held a Council yesterday morning before attending the Durbar. The Governor General, the Marquis of Crewe and Lord Stamfordham were present.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 13.

A picturesque function took place in the grounds of the Royal Camp, here, this morning, when the Volunteer Officers and Indian Officers present in Delhi were introduced to His Majesty the King-Emperor who also presented medals to the following officers and non-commissioned officers for gallantry on the occasions of fires at the Arsenals at Hyderabad and Ferozepore :—"Albert Medal," 1st Class, Major Donovan and Sub-Conductor Parkis. "Albert Medal," 2nd Class, Captain Clarke; Lieut. Handley, Conductor Dargiter, Sergt. Johnson, and Sergt. Smith, all of the Royal Artillery.

The Volunteer Officers, who numbered about thirty, were presented by Major-General Gray, His Imperial Majesty shaking hands with each. The Indian officers who numbered about two thousand were presented four at a time by the Commanding Officers of their respective regiment and presented the hilts of their swords which his Imperial Majesty touched. At the conclusion of the ceremony the King-Emperor inspected the Guards of Honour furnished by the Connaught Rangers and 2nd Gurkhas, and was them photographed in front of the Royal Pavilion with the British and Indian officers of the Indian regiments of which he is Colonel.

The following regiments were represented :—1st Lancers, 6th Cavalry, 11th Lancers, 18th Lancers, 6th Cavalry, 38th and 39th C. I. Horse, 1st K. G. O. Sappers and Miners, 14th Sikhs, 61st Punjabis, 102nd Infantry, 130th Infantry, 1st Gurkhas and 2nd Gurkhas. There were few spectators.

Two important and influential deputations waited upon His Majesty the King-Emperor this morning and presented their addresses of welcome. Mr. A. E. Lawson, C. I. E., Sheriff, headed the Madras Deputation and Mr. Barron, President of the Delhi Municipal Committee, headed the other deputation.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, in reply to the Delhi Municipality address said :—

"The Queen-Empress and I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments of welcome and good-will to which your address gives expression. A few months ago we feared lest the occasion of our visit to India might be marked by a serious scarcity due to a period of unusual drought, thus causing grievous calamity to the large majority of my Indian people whose prosperity so closely depends upon an abundant rainfall and upon the produce of agriculture. I am thankful that the scarcity has been restricted in extent and that owing to better communications and the extension of irrigation. famine to-day is no longer the dread of past generations. I am glad to know that in other directions the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious and skilful though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture and have demonstrated in a very short time great results that can be secured by its application not only in the actual improvement of the land, but in dealing with the diseases of the live-stock and also with those insect-pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil. If the system of co operation can be introduced and utilized to the full I foresee great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

We greatly appreciate the successful effort made to beautify and prepare your city for our visit, at the same time I know how during the past twenty years you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had most happy result and the supply of pure water which you have secured has fully justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given to cholera and other epidemic diseases. The unusual freedom from malaria which Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the "Bela" by which a jungle swamp has been converted into extensive park. I most earnestly trust that these lessons may be more universally understood and untilised to ensure the better health and greater safety of my Indian subjects. The remedy for protection from those terrible visitations of plague, malaria and cholera must be sought in the action of the people themselves and their leaders in cordial co-operation with the scientific efforts of the authorities. Considerable progress has been made by research and by the study of local conditions as to the cause of these scourges, but much remains to be done, above all, in the education of the masses teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation for their protection and welfare. We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospect of revisiting your ancient and famous city which as your address reminds us has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country and some of them intimately associated with my house and throne. In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm, the relic of dynasties of bygone ages that meet the eyes on every side, the splendid palaces, temples which have resisted the destroying hand o time, all these witness to a great and illustrious past.

In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced that from this time forth Delhi shall be the capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that province have developed this beautiful city, while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the city of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the capital of the Indian Empire. This change will necessitate considerable administrative prearrangements, but I am assured that the Imperial City may anticipate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material development by no mean less than the Provincial city of Delhi has in the past received from the Provincial Government. I pray that this Empire of which Delhi is the capital may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory.

The members were presented to the King-Emperor.

CORONATION DURBAR, DEC. 13.

A religious procession of Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans started from different points in the morning and reached Samanhruja Fort at 11 o'clock. The Hindu procession started from Queen's Garden and was the biggest. It was headed by Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga who was the chief organiser. Heads of religious sects such as Sri Sankaracharyya, Swami Ramaprapannacharyya of Rewa, head of Achari Vaishnavas, Mahant Rammanoar Das of Baranatu, Ajodhya, and leading pandits mostly Mahamopadhyas and representatives of many ruling chiefs (Hindu) such as Jaipur, Bharatpur, Nawanagar, Alwar, Sailnau and the raises of different parts were in the procession. There were nearly ten singing parties and elephants, bands, sawars and soldiers. There were two chariots with Vedas and Brahmachaaris from Hardwar, the Rishikula.

The procession was one mile long. Home and other religious ceremonies for the good of Their Majesties were performed, on the river bank towards the Samanhurji Fort where there were present Sir Louis Dane and many European ladies and gentlemen. The Maharaja of Benares and other Chiefs joined the party. Then, on a gun being fired prayers were offered by the Sikhs, Hindus and Mohomedans and also Christians who were headed by their Bishop. In the afternoon the heads of different religions sat below the Samanhurji at the time of people's fete and Their Imperial Majesties viewed them from the Fort above. Pandit Harikrishna Kaul and Rai Ramsaran Das of Lahore materially helped the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga in organising the procession. Military arrangements to control the procession near the Fort were most unsatisfactory.

An interesting scene was witnessed after the King left the Durbar arena yesterday. A large crowd of Bengalis and other youths breaking through the fences did obeisance in a body to the Throne which Their Majesties had just vacated.

DURBAR CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the Daivadnya Community was held under the auspices of the Daivadnya Samaj to offer prayers for Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on their Coronation. The Hall and the grounds were decorated with flags and illuminated. Over 500 members of the community were present. Songs specially prepared for the occasion were sung by the girls and boys and a loyal address was delivered. The following telegram was sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay: To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Camp of the Governor of Bombay, Delhi.—The Daivadnya Community in public meeting assembled at the instance of the Daivadnya Samaj begs you to convey their humble congratulations on the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. Over 400 children were entertained and prayers were offered.

A meeting of the Hindoo residents of Dadar was held at the Dadar English School and Shri Hari Kirtan was performed. The chairman was authorised to send a congratulatory resolution on behalf of the meeting to their Majestrian School children sang the National Anthem. The School buildings were illuminated.

A meeting of the Old Nagpada Dnyan-Var-Shah Mandali was held at Shri Laxmi-Narayen Temple at Old Nagpada prayers were offered for the long life and prosperous reign of their Imperial Majesties. The president of the meeting was authorised to send loyal congratulations on behalf of the Mandali.

A meeting of the Hindoo Backward classes was held in the Kitti Bhandari Hall at Durgadevi under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, Mr. K. R. Korgaoker B. A., LL.B., was voted to the chair and was authorised to submit the following resolution to their Imperial Majesties :—The Hindoo Backward classes assembled at a meeting held under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechha Sabha at Bombay rejoice at the Coronation Durbar and send their loyal and dutiful homage to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empess on this auspicious occasion." Sweetmeats were distributed to school children.

A large assembly of the Bene Israel community assembled in the New Synagogue Khadak, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) After the usual afternoon prayer, the priest delivered a sermon. Afterwards the special prayer, composed by Hakham Abraham Sharab, the priest was offered in honour of Their Imperial Majesties. When the blessing had been given to the King and Queen, the Ark was opened the congregation standing. The Synagogue was fully illuminated both inside and outside.

A meeting of the Kitte Bhandari Community was held at Durgadevi at 4 p. m. under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya-Vardhak Mandali and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This meeting of the Kitte Bhandari Community held under the auspices of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya-Vardhak Mandali on the 12th instant send their greetings to Their Imperial Majesties on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and pray for Their Majesties long life and prosperous reign." Sweetmeats were distributed to school children and the Chirman was authorised to send a copy of the resolution to Their Imperial Majesties.

A meeting of mill hands and workmen was held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha at Naigaum Road, Dadar, and it was resolved to submit the following resolution to Their Imperial Majesties :—"This meeting of the mill hands and workmen held at Dadar, Bombay under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha most humbly and dutifully tenders its homage to the august persons of Their Imperial Majesties and to the British Throne on the auspicious occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar and it fervently prays to the Great God of All Nations that the righteous rule of King Emperor George V may be long peaceful and prosperous. Sweetmeats were distributed, and the National Anthem was sung.

A successful and much enjoyed dance, in celebration of the Coronation given by the Bombay Volun teer Artillery, took place at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The external illuminations and the interior decorations of the hall made it attractive, and the large attendance, including a number of officers and N. C. O.'s of the troops now in Bombay, had a thoroughly enjoyable evening dancing being kept up to 3 a.m. on Wednesday morning. During an interval a handsome cup given by the B.V.A. Sports Club in recognition of his services in the direction of sport was presented by Mr. Lambert to Sergt. Instructor Bonitt, who is leaving the corps.

The Saraswat union performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of His Imperial Majesty George V. appropriate speeches were made by members and the proceedings terminated after the singing of National Anthem and the partaking of light refreshments.

Durbar festivities in Parel began by a free public theatrical performance in honour of Their Majesties' visit to India. The energetic members of the Dutt Samaj, alive to the benefits derived from "Pax Britannica," and in grateful remembrance of the same, made preparations for the Durbar festivities. A meeting was held at the Dutt Mandir, Parel, which was bedecked with decorations. The most attractive and enjoyable part of the programme was the gathering of girls and boys from the American Mission Girl and the Municipal Schools. The ceremony began by the garlanding of the portraits of Their Majesties and proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS IN BOMBAY.

In commemoration of the Delhi Durbar, a number of prisoners was released from the Bombay jails on Tuesday, prisoners over a hundred in number were released from the Criminal Side from His Majesty's Jail at Oomerkhadi. Of these 106 were males and 11 females. The majority of them were first offenders, five prisoners were also released from the Civil Jail.

At a general meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association, yesterday in the rooms of the Association under the presidency of Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo J. P. the prayer was offered for the long lives and happiness of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress.

THE MOFUSSIL.

RAJKOT.

This is a red letter day for the quiet little capital of the Kathiawar Political Agency. At an early hour this morning, the Parsis held a thanksgiving "Jashan" in their fire-temple under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Bejanji Merwanji. Almost all the ladies and gentlemen of the station attended and joined in prayers for perpetual British Rule in India, and for the long and happy life of Their Imperial Majesties. After prayers, Mr. Hormusji J. Antia, in a speech appropriate to the occasion, proposed a resolution welcoming on behalf of the Rajkot Parsis, Their Imperial Majesties in India, offering their loyal and respectful congratulation on their auspicious Coronation, invoking the choicest blessings of heaven on them, and wishing Their Imperial Majesties' long life, health, happiness and a prolonged bright and memorable reign of peace and prosperity. In moving the resolution Mr. Antia described the innumerable advantages and blessings of the British Rule, the outstanding features of which, he said, are even-handed justice, contentment, peace, happiness and religious tolerance. The existence of several of the Indian religions, he said, was solely due to the benignity of British rule. That the present Monarch, who is descended from a long and illustrious line of British Sovereigns and has inherited the best traits of character from his father and grandmother of happy memory, is most sympathetic to his Indian subjects, as is evident from his well-known Guild hall speech. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Ratanji Pestonji Green and supported by Khan Bahadur Bejanji. It was adopted with acclamation.

At noon a grand Durbar was held in the Connaught Hall by Major Hancock, in the absence at Delhi of the Agent to the Governor, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E. The royal proclamation was read twice in the presence of European and Indian Officers and gentlemen of the Civil Station and the City. It was at first read in the body of the Hall, and subsequently to the Military and the Police who were drawn up in the compound. A portrait of His Imperial Majesty was exhibited. Honours were announced and the certificates of honour received from Government were distributed. The ceremony closed with the firing of the feu-de-joie and a royal salute.

In the afternoon, the Indian ladies assembled in the hall of the Female Training College to celebrate the occasion. Mrs. H. J. Antia presided, and addressed the assembled ladies.

Mrs. Maneckbai Kanji Kawi delivered an interesting and appropriate speech and this was followed by loyal songs sung by the Misses Antia, Mrs. and the Misses Masureker and some school girls. The singing of the national Anthem in English by the assembled ladies brought the proceedings to a close.

Sweets and Coronation medals were distributed among school-children during the day. The poor were also fed. A procession of School children paraded the streets, and sports and a fete were held on the Polo ground, where the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan was at home. The Civil Station and the City were beautifully decorated and illuminated. Fireworks concluded the day's programme.

MADRAS.

At the People's Park about 10,000 children under the banners of the respective schools participated in the Children's Fete. The band of the Cameron Highlanders from Bangalore played while the Deccan Horse gave a musical ride which was thoroughly enjoyed. Coronation bags of sweets were distributed and Mrs. R. B. Clegg distributed prizes. At night the Island was invaded by all classes and the Deccan Horse gave a musical ride and torchlight tent-pegging and then followed a historical tableaux. The first part represented the prehistoric period taken from Ramayana and the next a scene from the life of Buddha while another was characteristic of an ancient Hindu period taken from the life of Prithviraj. Then came a representation of Moghul period taken from the life of Emperor Akbar. The concluding tableaux was allegorical and represented "India under British rule."

SIMLA.

The ceremonial in connection with the Durbar was performed here by the reading of the Royal Proclamation, on the Ridge, in English by Mr. M. P. Ellis, I.C.S, and in Urdu by Major G. B Sanford I.A.C. A detachment of Indian police gave a Royal Salute. "God Save the King" was sung by all present and hearty cheers given for Their Imperial Majesties, after which a salute of 101 guns was fired. About 200 European children were provided with refreshments in the Town Hall and subsequently presented with Coronation medals, and entertained at games in the Ball room, appropriate prizes being given to the winners. Simultaneously the children of Indian Christians, were given a treat at their respective reception halls and sweetmeats were distributed to Hindus and Mahomedans. At 6 p. m. fire-works and a huge bonfire were witnessed on the Ridge by a very large crowd. A very large assembly of military and civil officers, European and Indian residents, were present at the reading of the Proclamation.

SURAT.

A meeting of the Anjuman-i-islam, Surat, was held to-day, at Edroos House, under the presidentship of the Nawab of Bala. Two telegrams were sent to His Excellency the Governor-General and Governor of Bombay at Delhi, offering heartiest congratulations to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Her Majesty on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation and wishing them long life.

An important Jasan or prayer meeting of the Parsee community of Surat City was held to-day in the chief Fire Temple, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sardar Davar, K. E. Modi, the head of the community. The community authorized Sardar Davar to telegraph their congratulations to the King Emperor as being of those of the loyal community who first welcomed the English nation to these shores of India.

LAHORE.

The Proclamation Durbar Ceremony in the Town Hall, Lahore, was an imposing function, worthy of the capital of the Province. The Town Hall and its surroundings were tastefully decorated fitted to the grand occasion. There was a big attendance of Civil and Military Officers and Indian gentlemen. A military band was in attendance and the volunteers were drawn up facing the dais, from which Justice Rattgann read the King's Proclamation. Their Majestys portraits were unveiled amidst loud and prolonged cheers. The National Anthem was played and a feu-de-joie was fired. A Salute of 101 guns was also fired from the ramparts of the fort.

NANDOD.

The celebrations at Nandod under the orders of H. H. the Maharaja Shri Chhatrasinhji of Rajpipla, comprised an impressive Durbar held this noon in a big Shamiana pitched on the parade ground. The gathering was large. At midday the Royal Proclamation was read in English and Gujarati, at the termination of which a salute of 101 guns was fired. A review of State troops which included the firing of feu-de-joies was held.

PATAN.

A special meeting of over 2,000 citizens of all grades and religions was convened to-day, by His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya Madhavtirtha of Sharda Pith at Patan, to heartily congratulate Their Imperial Majesties on the celebration of the Coronation, prayers were offered wishing long life and prosperity to Their Imperial Majesties and praying for the permanence of the British rule. Shreeman Madhavtirtha despatched a telegram to Their Majesties congratulating and blessing them.

JAMKHANDI.

To-day, being the Coronation Day of His Imperial Majesty, the town of Jamkhandi was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. At noon a Durbar was held presided over by the chief of Jamkhandi, The Royal Proclamation was read by the State Karbhari, and a salute of guns was fired, thousands of poor were fed and clothed.

ALIBAG.

At a Durbar at Chari Taluka, Alibag, a portrait of Their Imperial Majesties was exhibited, and the Proclamation read.

SECUNDERABAD.

Durbar Day was celebrated in Hyderabad and Secunderabad, with the greatest enthusiasm. The people paraded the streets in thousands to view the decorations which were displayed on almost every building. At 12 noon the Royal Proclamation was read at Hyderabad Residency, by Captain R. A. Yule; at Secunderabad, by Col. Cowie, Cantonment Magistrate, and to the troops assembled in review on the general parade ground by Col. Wolly Dodd, D. S. O. Commanding the Garrison. At 1-30 p.m., a children's fete was held on the Secunderabad maidan attended by the school children of Trimulgherry, Bolarum and Secunderabad who carried flags and wore Coronation medals. Sports were indulged in and the children were given refreshments. Mrs. Dwane presented the prizes and as darkness set in, there was a magnificent display, of fireworks many thousands occupying the maidan.

BANGALORE.

The closing phases of the local Coronation rejoicings were the illumination of public buildings and church steeples, and the three-hour programme of music by the massed bands of the garrison on the maidan which was the centre of the illuminations, bonfire and fireworks. The Mysore State side carried out a similar programme in Cubbon Park. Vast multitudes witnessed the display, electric light being largely used.

RANGOON.

The whole city was ablaze with light last night The Shwe Dagon Pagoda and Royal Lakes presented a magnificent sight and several private and all the public buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

Two thousand and five releases took place on Tuesday, from Burma jails. A grand display of fireworks last night on the maidan brought the Coronation festivities to an end. The children's fete as previously announced, comes off in February next.

MANDALAY.

In Mandalay, the following events took place:—Feeding of the poor at 7 a. m.; reading of the Proclamation by the Commissioner of Mandalay on Queen's Parade ground; school children's sports at 1-30 p. m. and display of fireworks at 9 p. m.

OOTACAMUND.

A spontaneous outburst of loyalty characterised the celebration of Durbar Day in Ootacamund. Long before noon the whole station met at Hobart Park, and never before, was such an immense throng seen. At 11-30, the school-children marched on to the grounds with bands playing. As the band ceased, the Todas started with their quaint "How How." At noon, the Collector, Mr. E. W. Legh, by whose side stood Colonel Wingate, Assistant Adjutant-General, read the Royal Proclamation. The band then played the National Anthem and the Proclamation was read in Tamil and Hindustani. The Royal Salute was fired from the Saluting Battery. The National Anthem was then sung by the whole assemblage and several congratulatory addresses received, and certificates of honour were presented. The rest of the afternoon was spent in sports. The illuminations with the exception of the fires from the hills eclipsed all previous efforts.

BENARES.

Durbar Day was a day of universal rejoicing and the memory of it will remain long in the minds of those who witnessed the celebrations here. From early morning till late night, there was an unbroken series of festivities in almost every quarter of the town, which from one end to the other was tastefully decorated. At 12 noon Mr. Streatfeld, Collector, held the Coronation Durbar under a spacious shamiana at the Queen Victoria Memorial Park. The Royal Proclamation was read and translated. In the afternoon, alms were distributed to the poor and sweets to all college and school students, and Coronation medals to all school children in the District. The Central Hindu College had celebrations of its own and Mr. Arundale, the Principal, delivered an address. In the evening there was a display of fire works and at night the whole town was illuminated. Ramlila, Krishnalila and other scenes were enacted at the different Ghats.

GAMPH STATE.

At the invitation of the Thakore Saheb of Gamph, the Talukdari Settlement officer, Mr. H. Tupper, read the King-Emperor's Proclamation at camp yesterday, in a Durbar, which was attended by the leading cadets of the Thakore Saheb. Fervent and loyal joy was expressed. The town was decorated and great enthusiasm prevailed. School-children were fed and given prizes. Illuminations and fire works, on a grant scale are to follow.

BHUJ.

Coronation Day was celebrated amidst great and hearty rejoicings throughout Cutch. The Royal Proclamation was read at Bhuj before a large assemblage of State officers and all classes of people by the Divan. At midday an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. Sweetmeats and Coronation medals were distributed to all school-children and certificates of merit were presented to those who had rendered good services in connection with the late census. The poor were fed with sweetmeats, and the palace, public buildings, and all the principal towns were illuminated. Bonfires were lighted on the Bhujia Hill Fort. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

COONOOR.

The 43rd Light Infantry under Colonel White, took part in the Proclamation parade which was witnessed by a large gathering. At noon the men marched into the enclosure with their band, and formed a line facing the Union Jack. Colonel White read the Proclamation. At the conclusion, three ringing cheers were given for Their Majesties. At night, the Wellington barracks were brilliantly illuminated and a torch light tattoo was given by the band of 43rd Light Infantry. The station presented a gala appearance, every man including the petty bazaar vendors rose equal to the occasion and decorated their places in worthy manner. In the afternoon 800 school-children, under Rev. Father Vielliard bearing loyal banners marched through the streets to the Pasteur Institute grounds singing patriotic hymns. A progpamme of sports was gone through. At night the station was illuminated and bonfires were lighted in the adjoining hills.

AHMEDABAD.

Coronation Day was celebrated at Wadhwan city, with great enthusiasm by the officers. A parade was held of foot and mounted police who fired feu-de-joie. Girls were entertained to sumptuous dinner, The public Durbar held at 12 (noon) was largely attended. Full size portraits of Their Imperial Majestis were garlanded. The Proclamation, as it was read was punctuated by cheers. The National Anthem was sung and medallions given to school children.

POONA.

The programme for Coronation Day included sports on Polo ground, a fete for children on the Volunteer parade-ground, fireworks at Bund Gardens and a military tatoo and fireworks on the racecourse at night. All these were most successfully carried out and were attended by large crowds. The illuminations were on a large scale, most of the streets being lined with buttees. The proceedings were brought to a close with a Military tattoo on racecourse and included a fine torchlight tattoo by the Dorsets, attacks and blowing up of a border fort, and lastly fireworks.

SHAHADA.

The Mamlatdar, after a short speech eulogizing the British rule, read the Royal Proclamation. The school boys sang songs and the National Anthem with the playing of the band; the ceremony appeared enticing and picturesque. School children were given medals and prizes were distributed to the boys and Khans to the girls; sweet-meat were also distributed.

MATHERAN.

The proclamation was read in English and Marathi by Major Morrison. Royal flags were raised amidst loud acclamations and grain and sweetmeats were distributed amongst 1,200 poor people. Their Majesties' portraits were shown in school and suitable discourses delivered by teachers. Medals and Royal pictures were given to the boys. Fireworks and illuminations of Government Buildings, etc., followed in the evening.

BANDRA.

On Coronation Day, a Durbar was held in a magnificent pavilion, specially erected for the occasion, the main object being the public reading of the King's Proclamation which was done by Mr. E. G. Turner, M. A., I. C. S., Before the Durbar proceedings began an address was given by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, an old and valued member of the Bandra Municipal Board, to the students attending the Municipal schools and medals were freely distributed to them as Coronation souvenirs.

After the Proclamation was read, a "feu-de-joie" was fired by the guard-of-honour stationed outside the pavilion, while a cannon thundered out a roaring salute. On this occasion, sanads, granted by the Government of India to certain persons who had rendered good services in connection with the Census, were distributed. After this the feeding and distribution of clothes to the poor was proceeded with.

A similar loyal demonstration of loyalty was witnessed at Khari (Bandra).

DURBAR SPORT.

BOXING TOURNAMENT, 14TH NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 13.

Bantams (4th Round).

Pte. Dwyer, King's Liverpool Regiment, vs. Dr. Farman, Royal Munster Fusiliers. The latter won after splendid three round competition.

Br. Gennings, South Lancashire Regiment, vs. Pte. Bunyard, Lancashire Fusiliers. After a very fast and hard hitting competition, the former won on points.

Pte. Burns, Royal North Lancs, vs. Pte. McVean, Black Watch. The former won on points.

Feathers (4th Round).

Lce.-Cpl. Smith, 17th Lancs. versus Pte. Osborne, Royal West Kent Regiment. The latter won on points after a very close fight.

Cpl. Sheppard, Royal West Kent Regiment versus Pte. Sly, Middlesex Regiment. The former won on points after fighting an extra round and a very good fight all through.

Pte. Haldam, Royal Scots versus Pte. Sturgeon Royal Scots. The latter won on points. A good fight.

Dr. Chandler, X. Battery, R. H. A. versus Lce. Cpl. Tigh, Connaught Rangers. After a poor fight, Chandler won on points.

Lights (4th Round).

Lce. Cpl. Hickie, West Kent Regiment versus Cpl. Sherwood, 4th Worcestershire Regiment. The fight was stopped by the referee and awarded to Cpl. Sherwood after giving his opponent severe punishment in the first round.

Lce. Cpl. Reynold, Connaught Rangers versus Pte. Blyth, Black Watch. The former won on points.

Lce. Cpl. Russell, Royal West Kent Regiment, versus Cpl. Wilson, 10th Hussars. The former had the best of all three rounds and knocked his man out in the third. Wilson put up a good losing fight.

(Middles (4th Round).

R. F. M. Curzon, 4th King's Royal Rifles Corps, versus Gr. Smith, 4th Bn., R. F. A. The former won by a knock-out in the second round, time saving the former in the former in the first round.

Pte. Biddle, Royal Berkshire Regiment, versus Pte. Blacke, Norfolk Regiment. A close fight. The latter won on points.

Gr. Masters, 17th Brigade, R. F. A. versus Sgt. Chivers, Essex Regiment. The latter won on points.

Catches (2nd Round).

Pte. Porteous, Seaforth Highlanders versus Pte. Blecher, Royal Bershire Regiment. The latter won on points.

Gr. Blake, X. Battery, R. H. A. versus Sgt. Houston, Black Watch. The latter won by a knock out in ten seconds in the first round.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Very wide, very long and much trimmed are the furs for the autumn and winter of this year. It would seem, says a lady correspondent in the Daily Mail," as if lovely woman has done her best to protest against the straight lines of the generality of her toilettes by getting as much width as possible in her wraps. It must be confessed the effect is all that could be desired. The afternoon frocks, wider at the hem than before, flow out at the feet and these voluminous wraps with their soft luxurious folds, suggest somehow warmth and comfort as no tight garment can. Sealskin is of course, a great favourite. Seal cannot be imitated to look quite like the real thing so that the happy possessors of this most becoming of all pelts is quite secure in feeling that her furs are appreciated at their real value, while on the other hand those who cannot afford real sealskin can get imitations which really look splendid as long as no genuine skins are near—and so all are content. The fact remains that in spite of the tendency to render seal somewhat common, it is still as popular as ever it was. Only—and this is a big only—they are trimmed according to the means of the wearer which stamps them absolutely. Those who have big dress allowances trim their coats with Russian sable, rear ermine or almost priceless silver or red fox, while those with more slender means have to be content with much less expensive peltry as trimming.

BLACK AND WHITE DRESSES.

Every lady has at least one black and white afternoon dress, and yet another for evenings. Over these she can find no more suitable and becoming wrappings than white ermine or white fox—for choice, of course, ermine, but when this is unattainable, then the fox. For afternoon teas and for calls or visit to the picture galleries she has very wide, flat shawl—one cannot call it a scarf, because it is too wide. This she wraps round her thin black, trimmed with white taffeta or a velvet, afternoon tailor gown in such a manner that she is entirely enveloped in its folds, and is as snug and warm as in a fur coat, and looks a great deal more picturesque. These fur shawls are sometimes lined with seal of any other dark coloured skin, or even lined with ruched black satin veiled in white chiffon; or they are ermine on both sides, and simply trimmed with a border of the tails. One such wrap was perfectly plain on the one side except for the border of tails, while the other side was sparsely trimmed with the fascinating tails upon the surface as well as the border. A remarkable white ermine coat recently shown me only just reached to the knees. From thence to the feet fell a deep thick silk knotted fringe. So thick was this fringe that even when the wearer walked but fleeting glimpses of the black dress worn beneath were caught. The same fringe formed the collar and the sleeves from beolw the below.

Look inside
the tin for the recipe. You can bake the lightest loaves and the daintiest cakes in your own home if you use
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE MOROCCO DEBATE.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.

The aftermath of the Moroccan Problem seems to become exceptionally fruitful of historic fables. Even before our very eyes the controversion of reports into their very opposite is affectuated. No game of "Russian Slander" could ever compete with what is here done in type. To quote only one instance: The "Daily Mail" of November 11th, gives us under the heading "Germany and Mr. Lloyd George" the information, that the German Chancellor "delivered the remarkable attack on Mr. Lloyd George." But its own report on the Parliamentary debater, appearing on the same page, contains the very opposite of this assertion. The Imperial Chancellor is here represented as having strongly protested against the contention of the leader of the Conservative Party, as though the speech of Mr. Lloyd George could be interpreted as an humiliation of Germany and a provocation to war. Evidently the Editor of the "Daily Mail" confounded the speeches of Dr. Heydebrand and Bethmann Hollweg in his own columns, and overlooked the Reuter telegram printed immediately below the above quotation. In his rejoinder the Conservative leader, Dr. Heydebrand said, according to the Reuter telegram: "The Chancellor took exception to our criticism of a public demonstration based on a decision of the British Cabinet."

Undoubtedly the spirited remarks of the Conservative leader gave a clear echo of public opinion in Germany. It is now generally understood that the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George on July 21st was a provocation under which a strong Government could not well sit still without disparagement to the nation it represented. But the harm was not done by the exact words of Mr. Lloyd George, but by the associations of the moment and by the commentators who read so much between the lines. That Mr. Lloyd George despite his oratory effort, took paints to remain within the limits of international courtesy is clear from the fact that the very word Germany does not even appear in his speech. Nevertheless he was represented as having applied a snab into the the face of the German nation. Indeed, if we look over the columns of the English, French and German papers we find that Mr. Lloyd George was understood to have sounded the trumpet of war and defiance.

In the English Press the real meaning of the bold metaphers used by the Mansionhouse, Orator was explained to be a warning that, whatever the French and German negotiators may concede to each other, England would never allow another point of the African coast to fall to Germany. The French papers read in their reports of that speech the assurance that the whole Army and Navy of Great Britain would support the French nation, if, by a refusal of continuing the negotiations with Germany, a war should become imminent. In Germany the suspicion was roused that the English Cabinet wanted, by any means possible, to entangle Germany and France into a war, in order that Great, Britain might enjoy the part of the tertius "gaudens;" it was believed that this evil intention was only frustrated by enormous reductions of the German demands of compensation. Thus the supposed worthlessness of the territory ceded by France in Equatorial Africa was pointed to as a proof of Germany's yielding to English pressure. Whether in any of these three conjectures, there is a nucleus of truth, only a man fully acquainted with the secrets of English policy will be able to decide.

Public opinion in Germany was all the more exasperated, because the Foreign Office and the official press remained absolutely silent during all those months of anxiety in consequence of the negotiations about Morocco not moving forward. Unfortunately the interview with an English Diplomatist added fuel to the flames by avowing that England was trying to bring pressure on Germany and to force an issue. That the British Ambassador at Viennna, was the real mischief maker in the columns of the "Neue Presse" has been officially denied by the authorities in Downing Street. Thereupon the German Government promptly declared that this interview has to be left aside and does not exist either for the official world or for the Diet in Germany. However a future historian may judge about the facts,—for practical politics the interview has disappeared for the moment. The expectation of the English Press, that England would not allow any extension of German colonies on the African coast, has also not been fully realised; for the English Government has consented to the agreement ceding a tract of land stretching to the western shore of Central Africa to Germany.

But whatever may have been the intentions of Mr. Lloyd George, when he delivered his speech, the effect was most deplorable. From that time the indignation of public opinion about English hostilities grew from day to day, and no good crops can be expected from this seed. All discussions of Anglo-German relations in the German Press and the debates in the Diet have proved, that German national feeling was hurt by that explosion of oratory and its sequence during this summer. Even voices have been heard that another enlargement of the German Navy was indispensable in view of the English threats.

One may say, that since the conclusion of the Morocco and Congo Treaty, the attitudes of the German and English papers have been reversed. Formerly the German Press was decidedly more moderate and calm in its reflections on Anglo-German relations. It has lost this distinction now. On the other hand in England, there seems now an awakening prominent that constant barking is not a pleasure one may indulge in without risks.

Fortunately it seems as though the debates in the Diet have helped to improve the situation and to have brought relief to the justifiable resentment of all German patriots against the English policy as revealed from most unexpected quarters. We do not believe that during the forthcoming elections a similar use will be made, by the contending parties of the patriotic indignation as in England during the first electioneering campagne of 1910. Should this expectation prove true, the energy with which the Imperial Chancellor opposed the magnificent speech of the leader of the Conservative party, would have secured a most satisfactory result.

LIMITED COMPANIES IN EASTERN ASIA.

It is very rare that a refused Bill is laid again before a German Parliament during the same period of legislation. The Diet now approaching its end, though fully occupied with such comprehensive schemes as the Financial Reform, the Insurance Code for Labourers, the Unearned Increment Bill, the Reform of Criminal Jurisdiction and the Insurance of the middle class employes in private concerns, has nevertheless found the time to reconsider its former decision about the legality of small shares in limited companies in Eastern Asia. According to German Law, no issue of shares of a face value of less than £ 50 is allowed; only a few older Companies enjoying the privilege of not recalling their £ 25 shares. The object of this limitation to higher values is, to deter the less wealthy savers from investing their money in industrial shares and to protect them against the speculative risks connected with the alurements of prospectors. This beneficial law has, however, proved a hindrance in the German colonies and in Eastern Asia, because their local shares of so high value are difficult to place. In fact German enterprises got over the difficulty again and again by applying for an English charter and thereby placing themselves under English Law. That for the Far East smaller shares are indispensable is sufficiently proved by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation issuing its shares at a nominal value of 125 Mexican dollars, i. e., only a quarter of the German minimum. Nor can it be contended that a limited Company may thrive as well with fewer than with more shareholders. For experience proves that the agitation for the products of a limited Company is better secured by many than by few shareholders, especially if the wants of an outlying community are to be supplied.

It is therefore quite understandable that for, many years, petitions for reducing the nominal value of shares came from the German colonies, especially from the flourishing settlement at Kiaocou. At last in 1910, the Imperial Government laid a Bill, allowing £10 shares before the Diet, but it was rejected. Now the German settlers in the Colonies renewed their efforts and agitated earnestly in the German Press. They had the success that the Government drafted a new Bill, limiting its sphere to Eastern Asia. In the debate it came to light, that the Agrarian and Antisemitic parties still upheld their old standpoint, but that the large party of the Centre declared that from its former "moral" point of view it would now go over to common sense considerations and approved of this innovation. Many Conservatives and Moderate Liberals followed suit. In the end the Bill was handed over to the Budget Commission. It is to be expected that before the end of this month, the sanction of the Diet will be obtained.

THE "ROSENKAVALIER."

The 14th November, when Richard Strauss' Opera was performed in Berlin, for the first time, was a day of honour for the management of the Royal Opera House. Even those who were enchanted with the famous reproductions at Dresden, confessed that there was a difference. As the composer belongs to the Royal Opera as band conductor, it goes without saying that everything was done to secure a great success. The scenery was of perfect grandeur and of refined taste, the band played marvellously and the singers, especially Madame Hempel, Madame Arco de Padilla and Herr Knupfer were incomparable.

As regards the music, we are glad to say that Herr Strauss has left that painful style of "Electra" behind him and returned to traditional music. Indeed some passages of the new Opera remind us of Mozart's harmonious compositions and not a few of the valze tune of the composer's namesake Johann Strauss. But these assimilations are no shortcoming, as the character of the plot and its Rococco surroundings demand recollections of Mozart's art and of danse music. Nevertheless there is enough of Richard Strauss' own style left to make the whole admirable. Most elaborate is the mutual accommodation of the instruments and the adaptation of the orchestric tunes to the vocal recital on the stage.

L ASCH.

THE MAN WHO MADE ITALY.

Brilliant "Life" of Cavour.

The life and times of Cavour by W. R. Thayer, is a good book, says a writer in the "Daily Mail," and but for a certain occasional provincialism of diction it would have been a very great book indeed. It is the first full and adequate study in the English language of the work of Cavour, the statesman to whom, even above Victor Emmanual, Garibaldi and Mazzini, Italy owes her unity and freedom. He moved in an age of heroes when history became a poem. And the memory of the man himself is touched with that human pathos which attaches to the names of Nelson and Lincoln.

Cavour's career was a splendid one. He was born of a family among the noblest in Piedmont, and two of his god-parents were Pauline Borghese, Napoleon's beautiful and light-hearted sister, and her husband, Prince Borghese. Entering the army he served with distinction, but quitted it, because his liberalism earned the dislike of the authorities. Then he took to farming and proved himself an astonishingly able business man, dismissing for the moment the prophetic visions of his boyhood, "when I believed nothing lay beyond my strength, when I should have thought it quite natural to awake some fine morning Prime Minister of the King of Italy."

In 1847, Charles Albert, the King of Piedmont, great-grandfather of Italy's present King, granted his country a Constitution and thus laid the foundations of its progress. Immediately Cavour began the publication of his famous newspaper "Il Risorgimento" ("The Resurrection"), which has a prophetic ring in that it gave the name to the whole period of agony and travail in which Italy was made. At this date Italy was parcelled out among a multitude of miserable States. Piedmont alone was free, and to her Italians came to look more and more as in the Germany of Napoleon I. Germans turned to Prussia for their liberation. Austria held Lombardy and Venice; Austrian princelets ruled in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany; the centre was the appanage of the Pope, and in the south was the Bourbon tyranny of Naples which Gladstone denounced as "the negation of God erected into a system."

THE SUPREME HOUR.

To end this welter of petty States, to free Italy from the oppression of alien despots, was Cavour's aim. In 1848, when Milan and Venice rose against the Austrians, it was his pleading that finally drove Piedmont to throw down the gage of defiance and, like another David, to go forth to meet the Austrian Goliath. In words of fire he wrote:—

The supreme hour of the Piedmontese Monarchy has struck—the hour of strong resolves, the hour on which hangs the fate of empires and the lot of peoples . . . Doubts, delays are no longer possible they would be the most disastrous of policies. We men of cold mind, wont to listen far more to the dictates of reason than to the impulses of the heart, after having closely pondered all our words, must in conscience declare: One way alone lies open to the nation, to the Government, to the King. War! War immediate, without delays.

The words echoed and re-echoed through Italy and Europe, striking responsive fire. Piedmont marched out to the desparate undertaking. Her soldiers fought with glorious heroism, yet the issue was the dismal defeat of Novara, when Charles Albert, confronting the victorious Austrian troops for hour after hour, sought death in vain and, when it spared him, abdicated his throne in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel, of whom it was said that he rode from the stricken field shaking his fist at the Austrians and shouting, "And yet by God, Italy shall be."

In Piedmont, crushed by this defeat, Cavour was called to office, at first in a subordinate position, then as Prime Minister. His task was the most stupendous that man has ever confronted. Bismarck, when he set his hand to the work of uniting Germany, had behind him all the material force of the superb Prussian Army and the organisation of a great State. Cavour was the Minister of a third-rate Power, and that a Power completely worsted in battle. Like Bismarck he was denounced as "rash, brilliant, and uncertain." But unlike Bismarck he had to proceed with extreme caution.

His diplomacy in the period from 1852 to 1859, was the wonder of the world. "There is in Europe only a single diplomatist, and unhappily he is against us; this man is M. de Cavour," said Metternich. He mastered Louis Napoleon; he defied Austria; he concentrated the attention of Europe on Italian grievances. Continually he warned the world that only by force could the solution be found:—

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ITALIAN POLICY.

How Cavour solved the problem, how he used the Powers in the service of Italy, is brilliantly told by Mr. Thayer. No passages in his work are more curious than those which deal with Queen Victoria's and the Prince Consort's Italian policy. Anxious as they were to maintain the status quo and to prevent European war, they showed themselves unfriendly to Italy and extremely hostile to Cavour. "Prince Albert set Cavour down as a third-rate politician, tricky, unscrupulous, and unprincipled." It was an astonishing mistake, for which, however, there is more excuse than Mr. Thayer allows, yet, whatever the sentiment of the Court, the British nation was throughout friendly to Italy, and but for Palmerston and Lord John Russell Cavour might well have failed.

The strain of years of anxiety, effort, and sorrow told rapidly upon Cavour's health. The final blow was dealt him by Garibaldi, who fiercely denounced his policy in the Italian Chamber in 1861, launching forth into wild invectives and accusing him of provoking civil war:—

Cavour rose instantly to speak. His face still showed the effect of the terrible agitation through which he had just passed. Never had a Prime Minister resisted a greater temptation than he that afternoon. Attacked in his personal honour, accused of being a traitor, charged with fomenting a fratricidal war . . . his first impulse was to hurl back his assailants cost what it might. But to do this, though the great majority of Italians would justify him and Europe approve, might lead to civil war. . . To avert that, by a Titanic exertion of will he held his passion as in a vise (sic). "If emotion could have killed," he said afterwards, 'I should have died during that hour."

THE END.

Emotion killed, none the less. The man who made his rule of policy "reason and love," on whose lips were always the words of the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," and of whom it was said that he never returned an injury, did not recover from the effect of this cruel attack. A few weeks later his health was noticed to be failing, yet he stood to his post, with death, as he must inwardly have known, knocking at the door. He grew rapidly worse, took to his bed, and left it no more. Multitudes gathered round his house and waited and watched night and day. It was reported that the Church would refuse him the last rites, and the mob abounded in threats if it should. But a faithful priest was found to grant absolution and administer extreme unction. In his delirium "he never revealed a secret or uttered a word of hate or rancour." Early on June, 6, 1861, all was over. Cavour lay dead, but Italy was made.

HYGIENIC HINTS.

Sore Throat—Its Cure and Prevention.

That "prevention is better than cure" is a truth which the medical profession is daily impressing upon the public. Although it has been partly learnt, much remains to be done before common diseases are exterminated, as Typhus Fever, Cholera, and other virulent plagues have been banished from European countries. In tropical climates, of course, the danger of infectious diseases is greatest, and it therefore behoves us to take every reasonable precaution for safeguarding against them.

Most infectious diseases are caught through inhaling germs. If the germs did not exist, those diseases would be unknown. As, however, germs do exist, everyone should guard against their inroads, for they multiply so rapidly that a few become millions in a short time. That is why germ diseases produce their results so rapidly. If the germs are destroyed early in their attack, most—nay, all of the suffering they cause is prevented.

The first symptom of many infectious diseases—like Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever—takes the form of sore and ulcerated throat; hence the gravity of the epidemic of sore throat which is at present raging through many parts of India. Yet, if taken early, sore throats which would develop into some dangerous throat disease like Diphtheria, can easily be cured.

Doctors have long been convinced that gargles will not do this for they rarely reach the places where they are most required, "i.e.," the back of the throat and behind the tonsils. Besides, the act of gargling irritates the inflamed and diseased parts, which should be kept absolutely quiet to insure a rapid cure. What is needed, therefore, is something which kill the germs and yet keep the inflamed parts at rest.

Science has at last discovered such a preparation. It is the most powerful germ destroyer known, and acts rapidly and surely, yet so harmless that young children can take it without the least danger.

This preparation is called Wulfing's Formamint.

DIPHTHERIA GERMS DESTROYED.

How powerful are the effects of Formamint is proved by an experiment made by a professor in the laboratory of one of the world's greatest universities. He took some germs from the throat of a patient suffering from Diphtheria and mixed with them a little Formamint, dissolved in water. Within ten minutes *every germ was destroyed.*

Convincing as this experiment is, one naturally asks: "How does it work out in practice?" The answer is supplied by over seven thousand letters from physicians, testifying to the value of Wulfing's Formamint both as a cure for sore throat and as a preventive of infectious diseases.

Moreover, this medical testimony is corroborated by that of thousands of patients, including many of the most distinguished people in the world.

To give only two instances: Madame Adelina Patti, "The Queen of Song," writes:

"I have found Wulfing's Formamint tablets very beneficial for the throat."

The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh states that "she has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and Sore Throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

A FREE HAND-BOOK.

Wulfing's Formamint tablets are sucked like sweets, and have a pleasant and refreshing flavour. They can be obtained of all chemists and bazaars, in bottles containing fifty tablets. But as there are many worthless imitations about, you should be careful to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint—the only genuine kind.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, the manufacturers of Formamint will be pleased to send a free copy of a valuable hand-book, entitled "Hints on Sore Throat."

This interesting work, by a London physician, tells you all about Sore Throat, Diphtheria and other infectious diseases. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To make sure of securing a copy you should write at once to Messrs. A Wulfing and Co., (of London.) P. O. Box 226, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONATION DURBAR, Dec. 13.

The depression has almost disappeared and there has been no further rainfall in north-west India, although the snowfall has continued in Kashmir and the Simla Hills. The weather again is becoming slightly unsettled in Persia. The disturbance in the south of the Bay of Bengal, passing westwards to the Arabian Sea, has caused an increase in rainfall in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Sonemarg, one inch; Minimarg half; Tinnevelly, one; Pamban, two; Negapatam, one and a half. The forecast predicts continued rainfall in the south of the Peninsula and dry weather elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13th OF DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th December, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Rawalpindi records 0·11" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature has risen in the extreme north where, however, it is still 7°F in defect; the minimum is in excess at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess. Night temperature is above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar, Cutch and north Gujarat. Temperature is in excess in West Central India and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in the northern and extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The areas of low pressure in northern India have disappeared; the associated precipitation has been confined to the extreme north. In the south of the Bay of Bengal unsettled conditions are more marked and wind directions are cyclonic on the south Coromandel Coast; rainfall has been fairly general in the south-east Madras, Negapatam recording 1·54".

Local rain is likely in the south-east of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 13th December, was 30,005 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

Unofficial Report.

Mr. G. K. Devadha of the Servants of India Society, has sent in a report on this subject to the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's Charities. In it he says:—

THE EXTENT OF DISTRESS.

It was indeed a matter of deep satisfaction to us to see how fully the officials were occupied with their work of inquiry and how systematic were the efforts made by them to grapple with the situation by offering help to the argriculturists. The public-spirited and the better placed citizens were also actively working to help the local poor people as much as they could. The Native States, as a rule, we were told both by their officials and subjects were looking after their peoples' needs as much as possible though we were sure some did need outside assistance very badly. The Civil Stations like Rajkot and Wadhwan were quite capable of taking care of their poor and the famished cattle, large funds having been started for this purpose. But the Thana circle and the non-jurisdictional areas which are under the management of the Agent to the Governor of Bombay for purposes other than revenue, and which roughly speaking form one-tenth of Kathiawar, will be in need of outside help. As compared with the 10 lacs of cattle in the three affected districts of Gujrat the number of cattle for the whole province of Kathiawar which is estimated at 4, 30, 136 is small and out of this number only 39,434 belong to the Thanas. The population of the Thana circles is nearly 3,0 ,000 or 1—10 of the total population of the whole Province. This number is roughly divided on the basis of occupation as follows:—1—20 are Girasias or the Rajputs, 13—20 constitute the cultivators and 6—20 form the labouring and other classes.

CHASATIA.

The information we gathered during this tour related mostly to those heads of inquiry which were mentioned in the first report, and the following observations regarding some of them such as water, fodder, cattle, and poor people will be found interesting. Though this year's average rainfall was extremely low, almost amounting to total failure, last year's good rains kept the level of water in the wells very high. With the first indications of an impending famine, cultivators at the instance and with the assistance of Government began to sink new wells and to deepen or broaden the old ones. They have, with as many 'Kosas' or 'mots' as a well could feed, raised crops called the "Chasatia" wherever it was possible to do so, and this crop of 66 days has largely saved the plough-cattle of the agriculturists. But this will not continue long, as the water is going down and in some places where water has been insufficient sugar cane crops half ready had to be cut. Moreover, people could not now work the same number of Kosas as before, and it is with great difficulty that another Chasatia could be cropped. But surely, while supplying some fodder to the cultivators' cattle, bullocks particularly, it has in some places slightly brought down the rates of grain which are now easily 50 per cent higher than those of the preceding year. In Jhalawad, which is the biggest Prant of Kathiawar and which has 6 out of 12 Thanas in whole province, the area that was thus successfully cultivated for the Chasatia was nearly six thousand acres fed by 4,882 wells of which 1,416 were sunk anew, and this work is still continued and it is estimated by Major Wood, the Political Agent of the Prant, that out of the 45,230 bullocks in his Prant 10,161 will be supported by this fodder. Of the last number 8,538 plough cattle belong to the Thana circles.

NON-PLOUGH CATTLE.

Other relieving factors have been (1) the old grass in the jungles (2) the past year's stock, (3) the supply of grass from the Gir forests in the Junagadh territory, which, according to Mr. Antia, proved a veritable "mine of gold" this year. But this ought not to lead us to suppose that the demand for grass has in any way been lessened. The Gir upon which the people depended will not be able to supply the estimated quantity of fodder. (4) The Panjrapoles in Kathiawad are maintaining at great self-sacrifice a very large number of cattle. I shall say no more here about their methods as I have dealt at some length with them in my report about Gujarat. But all these put together after all are inadequate and a good deal of grass will have to be imported considering the needs of the cattle owned by others such as Rabaris, Bharvads and Sandhis who are professional dealers in cattle and who thus keep a large number of them. Speaking broadly there has not been any unusually large mortality among the cattle uptill now. Still there are evident signs of their deterioration. It is the cows and the buffaloes that are at such times of stress naturally neglected. We have marked it very clearly that the cows are half-starved, because the fodder which the cultivator can secure either by his well-irrigated crops or by the grant of the fodder tagavi from Government, is not even sufficient for his bullocks which form the mainstay of his agricultural operations. There are about a lakh of cattle in the Gir sent for grazing, 21,836 of which, however, are from Cutch. Among the agriculturists there is not a regular movement to the Gir or jungles, owing to the dreadful experience of the last famine and owing to the difficulty of water-supply in the Gir and its unhealthy climate. Cattle are allowed to graze in the Gir forest on the payment of a fee of Rs. 3 per head; if Rs. 5 are paid water is also provided. Moreover, some cattle are being fed on the leaves of Bordi or the wild berries just as in the Panchmahals some are given leaves of trees. It will thus be seen that the superfluous cattle of the cultivators, who are averse to their being sent over long distances and the cattle of the Rabaris who too share the same horror are in a bad way, and it is they that need the supplementary help.

"IMPOVERISHED ARISTOCRACY"

Regarding the distress of poor human beings, which is slowly assuming seriousness, there are two conflicting views. An encouraging element in the situation is that some of the poor cultivators, Ubhads, or labourers and others who are on the borderland of starvation, feel confident that they could get on till the Hutashani, or the advent on the spring, though one comes across a large number among them who complain of starvation, and though some will always do that, it is a sure sign of the growing distress. Officials, however, do not share this optimistic view, because in their opinion it was difficult to tell when the poorer classes would be thrown on their hands. They are quite ready with their programmes of relief works, though nowhere have works been regularly started except at Malia and at Talsana, Parnala and Chamardi where Test works have been opened. Thus they are prepared to provide work for those that are eligible for it and are willing to avail themselves of it. As regards the poorer agriculturists and their Santhis or companions in field labour some of them could find employment on wells also, in addition to their field operations, assisted by the Government system of "Tagavi." Concerning the labouring classes earnest attempts have been made at several places, such as Malia, to secure outside employment for them even at the cost of the State. Nearly 2,000 people have gone to Sindh and many more to other centres of trade. A prudent labouring class, by name Sumra have, in large numbers migrated to Karachi. Some of the inferior classes of artisans and the depressed classes like the Dhed weavers, the Vagaris or the tape-makers, and the Chamars will have to be helped by Government or some Charitable agency by giving them occupation in their own trade. The lower middle classes who are feeling the stress of high prices of the both fodder and grain will have to be relieved to some extent by the supplementary assistance rendered by measures like "cheap fodder-shops and cheap grain-shops of which mention has been made in the first report. The aged, infirm, children, blind, crippled, insane, poor pregnant women, young children, women of respectable birth, who by custom are unable to appear in public and men of respectable birthr for whom no employment could be found"—these and similar other classes, will be provided with gratuitous relief by Government according to the Famine Relief Code, Bombay Presidency, 1904, after famine is officially declared. In Halar Prant alone out of a population of 22,249 in the Thanas as many as 2,500 will require gratuitous relief, and according to Major Hancock it is an underestimate. But there is a very large class whose condition seemed to me fearfully pitiable; and this consists of the Girasias or the Rajputs who are the traditional holders of the land but not its tillers. These landed estates are divided and subdivided to such an alarming extent that in some cases there are more than 150 shareholders in one piece of land while there are Girasias who own no land at all.

(To be Concluded)

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BY THE WAY.

THE PROTECTION OF PICTURE GALLERIES.

The Louvre authorities are experimenting with a new mechanism which has been proposed to them for preventing the theft of their pictures. The essence of the scheme is that an iron bar shall be firmly riveted to the wall, that every picture shall be locked to it, and that a single lock shall suffice to fasten or unfasten all the springs simultaneously. The secret of the lock, of course, will be jealously guarded, and only trusted officials will be allowed to handle the key. By this means it will be a simple matter to release the pictures for removal in the event of fire; whereas, to take a picture from its place before it is released will entail a good quarter of an hour's noisy work. Dresden, as well as Paris, is engaged in examining the ingenious system.

MARS DAY.

Five hours after midnight during the mornings in mail week, the planet Mars, so brilliant an object all night, came into opposition to the sun. To be at its minimum distance from the earth Mars should reach opposition at the end of August, when some 35,000,000 miles would separate us; as it is, the distance this week-end is rather more than 47,900,000, or 14,000,000 miles less than the maximum when the opposition occurs in February. The planet is now exceptionally favourably situated for observation from our latitudes. From the northern hemisphere the mystery of those "canals" can now be investigated without the necessity of sending expensive expeditions to out-of-the-way corners of the globe.

A BIRD SANCTUARY IN THE CITY.

Few guess that in the busiest part of the City of London there is a paradise for birds much beloved by the spring and autumn migrants flying across London. It lies on St. Andrew's-hill, and is the tiny garden attached to the rectory belonging to the quaintly named church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe. From time to time the rector—the Rev. P. Clementi-Smith—records the arrival in this bird sanctuary of redstarts, or still rarer trouvailles. Apart from his ornithological researches, Mr. Clementi-Smith is an interesting personality. He is a grandson of Muzio Clementi—Beethoven's favourite composer—who is called "The Father of the Piano-forte" on his tomb in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

TEA-POT AS BALLOT-BOX.

Is a tea-pot a ballot-box within the meaning of the Act? The election officials at the town of Norridgewock, Maine, are of opinion that it is not. At a "town meeting" the other day a vote was taken as to the purchase of automobile fire apparatus. As no orthodox ballot-box happened to be available, it was proposed to use a silk hat as a substitute, but this was vetoed by the "selectmen," on the ground that it was not "closed" as required by law. A teapot was then called into service, and as each ballot-paper was deposited the lid was screwed down. When the voting was over the election authorities ruled that this, too, was not legally a "closed" vessel any more than a hat, and ordered another "town meeting" to be held, at which a regulation ballot box was to be employed.

LICKING STAMPS.

The "Lancet" calls attention to the licking of stamps as a "retrograde proceeding," and says that any suggestion calculated materially to encourage or increase the habit is open to strong condemnation. "The habit is opposed to a common sense of cleanliness, let alone what bacteriological requirements may teach. . . . The adhesive stamp is a sanitary blunder, but it is a business convenience for which it is hard to suggest an alternative. No persons need lick a stamp if they seriously make up their minds never to do so, but unfortunately the use of stamps has created a habit which, once contracted, is difficult to avoid."

BRINGING AN ALIEN TO BOOK.

Dr. G. A. Gibson, of Edinburgh, in a recent address, pointed out that children in Canada and in other parts of the Empire could teach our children lessons in regard to respect for the national flag. He told that, on the declaration of the results of the elections in V[illegible], an excited alien seized one of the British [illegible] adorning a building, tore it down, and danced upon it in the mud. He was immediately the centre of an interested crowd. Forced upon his knees, he was compelled to offer the most abject apology to the flag, and thereafter, before being allowed to seek retreat, he was obliged to sing "God Save the King" three times from beginning to end, prompted by word and deed; he then received a somewhat forcible dismissal. It is doubtful, Dr. Gibson added, whether such an incident in this country would arouse more than a shrug of the shoulders.

NAPOLEON'S LIMITED LIBRARY.

In view of the recent talk about limiting the size of libraries by destroying the rubbish, it is interesting to remember that Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his heap, and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, three were omissions of which Lord Rosebery and Mr. Edmund Goose, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the Emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list, he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare,—but—very curiously—Moliere.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

It was proposed to print a special duodecimo edition of the books on the Emperor's list; and estimates were called for. The edition was to have been expurgated by the omission of "all useless parts," including "all passages in Greek or Latin." That, of course, was a grave addition to the cost of production, and it was computed that the undertaking would involve the labour of 125 compositors, twenty-five literary men, and a director for six years, and that the outlay, for an edition of 100 copies, would be not less than £219,000.

JOHN BRIGHT ON GLADSTONE'S ORATORY.

Though Bright's eloquence was mainly characterised by simplicity and earnestness, he had the saving grace of humour. Over-hearing a discussion in which Gladstone's oratory was brought into comparison with his own, he interpolated, "I think that the difference between my speaking and Mr. Gladstone's is something like this—when I speak I strike across from headland to headland. Mr. Gladstone follows the coast line, and when he comes to a navigable river he is unable to resist the temptation of tracing it to its source."

THE TWO REDMONDS.

Mr. L. G. Redmond-Howard, in an article on Mr. John Redmond, M. P., in "Nash's" for November, points out that there could be no greater mistake than to class the two Redmonds together: they are as opposite as the Poles. "Willie Redmond, genial, witty, enthusiastic, fiery, and spontaneous, has far more of the proverbial Celt in his composition than John Redmond. The elder brother, on the contrary is always reserved, seldom relaxes his solemn expression by witticisms, never goes beyond a foreseen limit either in speech or action, and calculating in decision, is coldly tenacious in the accomplishment of his ultimate resolve—in fact, possessing all the notes of the typical Saxon." In religion and politics, however, the brothers are one.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

CALLING A SPADE A SPADE.

The official designation of the "Invincibles" and their successes as "battle cruisers" is a belated admission that the armoured cruisers of the Dreadnought era fill a dual role. The effect of the all-big-gun principle on armoured cruisers made such a vast difference between the "Minotaurs" with their four 9.2in. and ten 7.5in guns on a displacement of 14,500 tons, and the "Invincibles" with their eight 12in. and sixteen 14in. guns on a displacement of 17,250 tons, that the latter class became endowed with offensive and defensive powers which made them the equal in fighting qualities of any existing battleships. Associated with this development of gun-power there was a jump in horse power from 27,000 to 41,000, and in speed from 23 to 25 knots, consequently so little virtue remained in the description of these ships as "armoured cruisers" that the "Invincibles" earned, unofficially, the double-barrelled designation of "battle cruisers." Fast, heavily armed ships which, after being employed in reconnaissance, can close in on the fleet and lie in the line as fit as a battleship are now rightly classified "battle cruiser," and in view of the early entry into the service of the "Lion," the first armoured cruiser with the 13.5in. gun, the Admiralty no doubt realised that a fitting opportunity presented itself to apply to the "Dreadnought" type cruisers the maxim of calling a spade a spade.

COMMAND CHANGES.

The commands of the two next ships of the all-big-gun type to enter the service have been given to fairly junior officers. Capt. A. W. Craig, who is 180th place down the list of his rank, with seniority of midsummer, 1908, will appropriately go from the Naval Ordnance Department to the "Orion," one of the first battleships to carry the 13.5in. gun, the introduction of which has been one of the most important developments in gunnery since this officer became Assistant-Director in the N.O.D. The other command appointment referred to is that of Capt. A. M. Duff to the "Lion." This officer's seniority dates from December 31, 1909, and his position on the captain's list is over 200 from the top. Only in January last Capt. Duff was appointed flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly in the First Cruiser Squadron, and his transfer from the "Indomitable" to the "Lion" points to the great probability of the new cruiser becoming Rear-Admiral Bayly's flagship, and the "Indomitable," on the completion of her quadrennial overhaul, going out to the Far East as flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe's successor in the command of the China Squadron. To complete the chapter of changes, arising out of the foregoing, Capt. J.C. Ley, from the cadets' training cruiser "Cornwall," will replace Capt. Craig as Assistant-Director of Naval Ordnance, Capt. C. Maclachlan will succeed Capt. Duff in the "Indomitable," and Capt. M. Hodges, on paying off the "Doris' in the Atlantic Fleet, will assume command of the "Cornwall."

"SHOPPING," IN SHIPS.

The Admiralty order prohibiting traders "peddling their wares on board His Majesty's ships in home ports" affects a time-honoured practice. In this matter, however, the Admiralty have yielded, not without some reluctance, to strong representations from commanding officers to put an end to a practice which experience has shown is not conducive to the interests of the men. It is even asserted that these representations to the Admiralty have in some instances emanated from complaints from the lower deck that the "peddling of wares" on board ship is undesirable not only from the men's point of view but that the practice is sometimes detrimental to the service. It is inevitable that such an order should set machinery in motion for modifying its effect, but the general body of traders at the naval ports are not likely to identify themselves with this movement because it is comparatively few shopkeepers who send on board ship to "peddle their wares." The service view of the order is, briefly, that as men get frequent leave they can make all their purchases ashore, thus enabling the authorities to do away with the practice of turning warships into shops during certain hours.

SUBMARINES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

As the "D" class of submarine has been coming to hand rather freely during the last few months at the naval ports, from the private shipbuilding firm in whose hands the contracts lie, it is expected that the submarine flotillas now at Hong Kong, Malta and Gibraltar will be further strengthened, while some vessels of this description may be detached from the home force and sent to the Cape. The submarines sent to Hong Kong, it will be remembered, were of the "C" class; while those sent to Malta and Gibraltar were of the "B" class, the "A's" being retained at home for the protection of our chief naval bases, and for instructional purposes. The latter class, however, will probably pass to the Reserve, or to the scrap-heap, when the much-talked-of guncarrying "E" class begin to come to hand from their builders. As previously pointed out vessels of this class are to displace about 800 tons when submerged, and they will be capable of long under-water voyages, without any great strain on their crews, as the messing and other accommodation for officers and men will approximate much closer to that provided in surface craft, like destroyers, than any that it has hitherto been possible to provide in previous submarine vessels.

THE POSITION AT OUR PREMIER PORT.

The large floating dock, which was provided for Portsmouth in last year's estimates, is expected to arrive at Portsmouth during the course of the next few weeks; and the sister dock for the Medway should be in position before the end of the coming winter. The lifting capacity of this much needed addition to the "Dreadnought" docking accommodation at the premier port is abour 32,000 tons; a place has been dredged for its reception, and the dolphins, which are being built of ferro-concrete, are on the point of completion. The new graving dock, however, which is being constructed for docking the "Dreadnought" type, is getting "forrad" very slowly, while the new lock is nearing completion. It is nothing short of lack of foresight at the time when the "Dreadnought" was first designed that the first naval arsenal of the Empire should now be in such a lamentable backward condition in respect to accommodation for docking ships of the size which a little imagination would have suggested was bound to follow the name-ship of the new type. Even after the assured success of the "Dreadnought" prompt action would have prevented the present position of affairs; and it is only another stroke of good luck which always seems to attend our blundering policy, but which may one day forsake us, that has enabled us to get our floating docks completed in time to save the situation.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ARTILLERY COMPARED.

The German artillery and its methods are far behind ours and the French, and the German artillerists are well aware of this fact. Their laying is slow, their ranging unnecessarily complicated, and their fire discipline is described as cumbrous by Colonel H. Bethell, R.A., in his recent work, "Modern Artillery in the Field." The author of "The Writing on the Wall" goes on to say that the system of "rafale" fire is sounder than our own. But there is a French method, not a German device. The subject of "rafale" is dealt with at length by Major Rouquerol, of the French Artillery, in his work, "Tactique de l'Artillerie de Campagne a Tir Rapide," published more than ten years ago, since which time the "rafale" has been much modified, for although beautiful in theory the results obtained are not always commensurate with the amount of ammunition expended. Those who are capable of forming a correct opinion, and have seen German artillery at manœuvres, tell us that the value of cover for the guns is not sufficiently recognised by the German gunners, and that the tactics generally employed by the German field artillery are not in accordance with the requirements of modern warfare. Notwithstanding all these defects in the German artillery which are well known to artillerists in this country and in France, the author of "The Writing on the Wall" asks his fellow countrymen to believe that German batteries will out-class ours under conditions of war. Those who have witnessed the performances of German batteries at manœuvres tell us that they are "stickey" in their pace and can rarely get beyond the regulation trot, yet all foreigners are agreed that in manœuvring over a broken country our horse and field batteries are unrivalled. This is due to careful training and has rendered proverbial the dash of the British artillery.

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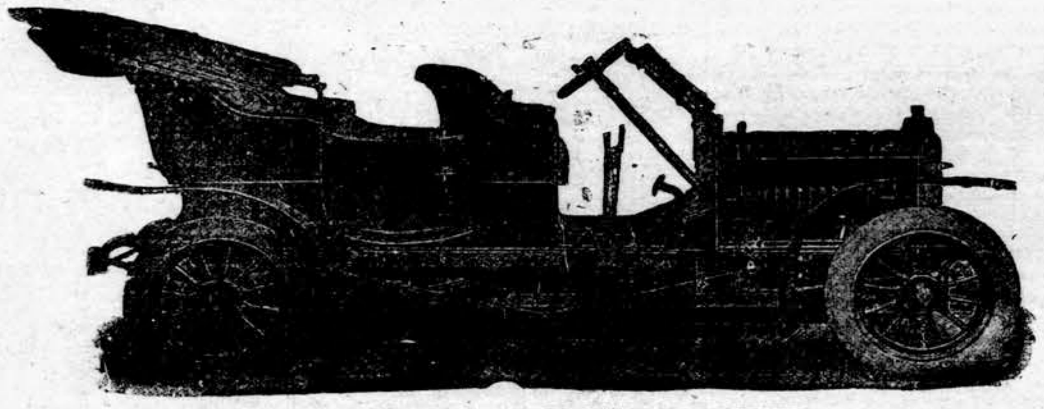

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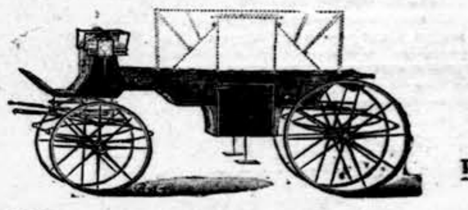

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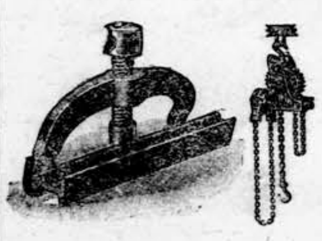

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